OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Nehru Warns Bhopal Ministry

COMPOSE DIFFERENCES OR CENTRE WILL TAKE OVER

Annual Reports Of Administration Must Be Resumed

THE INDORE SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE STILL REMAINS THE SUBJECT OF RETROSPECTION IN DELHI.

ALTHOUGH THE MAIN RESOLUTION WAS A COMPROMISE, THE FUNDAMENTAL DEMAND OF MR. S. K. PATIL WAS REJECTED BY THE SESSION. THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS SHALL CONTINUE TO BE RESPONSIBLE TO LEGISLATURES AND NOT TO A HANDFUL OF POWER-ASPIRANTS, FORMING THEMSELVES INTO PRADESH COMMITTEES.

The Prime Minister's declarations that his Government had no intention of going back on the Constitutional guarantees given to Rajpramukhs are greatly appreciated here. Rajpramukhs should be greatly thankful to the Nizam, who has once again saved them.

The assurance to the Services should create a greater sense of confidence amongst them. Some greater effort on their part is also needed. The traditional role of the Servicemen is to present the administrative view-point to the Minister and carry out the decision taken by him. In the Indian setup many a serviceman has become a tool of his Minister. In the Labour Ministry for instance, some servicemen behave as though they were trade union leaders. One view here is and has been that many a serviceman has been too long at New Delhi. He has lost the habit of breathing some fresh air, even occasionally, as they do in the States. Then again, many a serviceman has been too long in a particular Ministry.

Even good customs, often corrupt the world, and very able servicemen are liable to become stale and their intellect rusted, if they are allowed to remain in one Ministry. They often cease to look at problems from an all-India angle. Specialisation carried too far creates vested interests and even bigoted outlook.

The Prime Minister has been very keen to reshuffle the superior personnel of the Secretariat. Reshuffling has been in the air for almost eighteen months. It is still in the air. It is also sapping away the efficiency in administration. For the good of the country the control of Services should be transferred from Home to Finance Ministry. That alone will make the services economy-minded.

WARNING TO BHOPAL

Even the Home Minister should have been shaken by the reported warning of the Prime Minister that the Centre would take over the administration of Bhopal, unless the Ministry composed its own differences.

A fight for power is also on in Delhi itself. The Delhi Ministry is faced with a two-front fight. On the one side, a faction in the Pradesh Congress, has never given any co-operation to the Ministry. From its very start, it has created difficulties for it. On the other side, the Central Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has never disguised her hostility to the Ministerial setup of Delhi. Her hostility is understandable. The transfer of education and health to the Ministries in Part C States, has deprived the main reason for the very existence of the Ministries of Health and Education. The Education Minister Maulana Azad Sahib was able to persuade the Prime Minister to allocate Natural Resources to him. Her main occupation, namely the control of Delhi's hospital having gone, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has been fighting to regain her kingdom.

These democracy's playthings were created by the Central Government. Instead of facing the issue in the face by merging these small enclaves with their neighbouring States, the Centre decided to subsidise democracy by creating Ministerial form of Government in the majority of the Part C States.

In an undisciplined society, power begets struggle for power. The Prime Minister, therefore, has done the right thing by telling the Bhopal Ministry that unless the struggle for power was replaced by discipline and respect for ordinary rules of the game, the Centre would step in.

IN RAJASTHAN

The Prime Minister shall have to use the whip many more times and in many more places to keep the over-ambitious Congressmen in order. Mr. Jaynarain Vyas is either being persuaded to assume the Chief Ministership of Rajasthan or is egging his stooges to persuade the Prime Minister to restore him to his pre-defeat position. New Delhi view is that there will be trouble in Rajasthan so long Mr. Vyas does not become its Chief Minister.

The Law and Order position in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and P.E.P.S.U. has been giving some anxiety here. Life and property are becoming unsafe. This may stimulate investment with the banks and in Government loans.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

The control of administration is often defined "as the process of ensuring that the executive agencies of the state are so directed that they perform their duties, and achieve the objectives set for them, in the most efficient manner and within the strict limits of legal and constitutional propriety." This process involves a continuous appraisal of methods and achievements. The first requirement for making such an appraisal is evidence; sheer, factual information about what departments and bodies do and how they do it.

A large amount of information about Government action is available. Parliamentary questions elicit some information. Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee, through their hearings gather some more information. Still more information is provided by Ministries themselves through ministerial statements and handouts. All this is disjointed information. There is, however, always need for regular, coherent reviews of Government action in every field and such reviews are best presented for periods of a year or at the most two years. Such reports had become a normal feature of the Government Central, Provincial and local—in India in pre-war days. Reports were issued, were reviewed by the Government or department concerned, which often issued a resolution, praising or censuring the body concerned for its sins of Commission or omission. The Health Commissioner, for instance, used to issue a re-

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'VELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN PASSES AWAY

Savai Gandharva, a front rank musician of Abdul Karim Khan school and a well-known actor on the Marathi stage who passed away on the 12th instant.

HEAD OF RESERVE BANK

Sir Benegal Rama Rau, Governor Of Reserve Bank

RESERVE BANK'S ROLE IN INDIA'S ECONOMY

BOMBAY is rich in its own traditions and institutions. It is the Gateway of India and the financial nerve-centre of the sub-continent.

One recent institution which has added further importance to this rich city is the Reserve Bank of India which in collaboration with the Central Ministry of Finance holds direct sway over 524 banks including 93 scheduled banks and 431 non-scheduled banks in the country with a total asset amounting to nearly Rs. 1086.82 crores.

ORIGIN

While banking in India is comparatively recent, the Reserve Bank is even more recent. It was just seventeen years old on the 1st of April, 1952. Born out of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance in 1925, the Reserve Bank was established in 1935 after the Reserve Bank of India Act was passed in 1934. It was the realisation of a longfelt demand in the country for the establishment of a Central bank. When the three perial Bank of India it was mated in 1921 to form the Im-Presidency Banks were amalgahoped that the institution might develop into a full-fledged Central bank. In fact, the Imperial Bank did perform certain Central banking functions such as being banker to the Government, but nationalist India preferred to have the apex bank as its own. In fact, the nationalisation of the Bank in 1949 whereby the Government of India acquired the entire share capital by paying compensation to the shareholders can be considered as the culmination of a national aspiration in the economic sphere.

India's 524 banks (both scheduled and non-scheduled) have nearly 4,400 offices. Apart from the fact that the location of these offices is largely concentrated in cities and big towns and rural areas do not have any facilities, the number of persons served by one office is as high as 82,000. When compared to the position in the U. K. and U. S. A., where the number of persons served by a bank office is 5,000 and 7,500 respectively, it would be seen that India is seriously under-banked.

The development in the sphere of banking cannot, however, take place overnight and it is the concern of the Reserve Bank to see that (a) development takes place and (b) it is done on proper lines.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

At the head of the Bank is the Governor, Shri Benegal Rama Rau who assisted by two Deputy Governors, Shri N. Sundaresan and Shri Ram Nath, is responsible for the management of the Bank. The general direction and control of the Bank lies with the Centra Board of Directors, which is appointed by the Government of India. Four of these Directors are nominated, one from each of the four Local Boards of Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern areas with headquarters at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras while another Director is a Government official. The chief executives of the Bank, namely, the Governor and the two Deputy Governors are appointed by the Government of India. The Central Board consists of:

GOVERNOR: Shri Benegal Rama Rau; DEPUTY GOVERNORS: Shri N. Sundaresan, Shri Ram Nath.

Directors: Shri Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Shri B. M. Birla, Shri Sri Ram, Shri C. R. Srinivesan, Shri Manilal B. Nanavati, Shri J. R. D. Tata, Shri Dhirendra Nath Sen, Shri B. D. V. Ramaswamy Naidu, Shri Sahu Jagdish Prasad, Shri D. R. Gadgil, Shri K. G. Ambegaokar, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs.)

CURRENCY

As the Central bank of the country the Reserve Bank has the sole right of note issue.

It exercises this function through its Issue Department, the assets of which are kept distinct from those of the Banking Department.

Not less than 40 per cent of these assets must consist of gold coins, gold bullion or foreign exchange securities provided that the first two items are not less than Rs. 40 crores in value.

When the Reserve Bank took over the note issue in 1935, notes in circulation amounted to not more than Rs. 167 crores. They are now over Rs. 1,100 crores which largely reflects war-time expansion. At present gold coins and bullion remain around the statutory level of about Rs. 40 crores and foreign and rupee securities provide the main backing for the increased note issue.

The statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank for the week ending September 10, 1952, puts the assets of the Issue Department at Rs. 1,124.27 crores of which gold coins and bullion consist of Rs. 40.01 crores, foreign securities Rs. 538.15 crores, rupee coins Rs. 81.47 crores and Government of India securities Rs. 464.63 crores.

GOVERNMENT BANKER

The Reserve Bank performs another essential Central banking function by acting as banker to the Government, for which the Bank does not receive any remuneration.

Recently, the Reserve Bank raised its bank rate from 3 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent mainly as a disinflationary measure. The Bank has also taken a few measures for the promotion of a regular Bill Market in India.

'SOCIAL SIN' PERVADES THE LIFE OF PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES IN MOST OF ITS ASPECTS. PROF. COMMAGER HERE OFFERS A MOST PROVOCATIVE COMMENTARY ON THE POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTRY.

'WE MUST LOOK TO THE MORAL PRACTICES OF OUR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE — BUSINESS, THE PRESS, THE RADIO, MOTION PICTURES, SCHOOLS — AND APPLY TO THEM THE STANDARDS WE WOULD HAVE OUR PUBLIC SERVANTS TO OBSERVE. THIS IS A HARD PROGRAMME. BUT UNTIL WE ARE WILLING TO ATTEMPT IT, OUR PROTESTATIONS AGAINST THE IMMORALITY OF POLITICIANS WILL BE LARGELY VAIN,' HE SAYS.

Ethics in Public Life

By Henry Steele Commager

Professor of American History at Columbia University

EXCLUSIVE FROM "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR," BOSTON

IT IS just a century ago that the "Great American Divine," Theodore Parker, stood in the 28th Congregational Society in Boston and castigated the memory of Daniel Webster:

> Little by little he came to the ground. Long leaning, he leaned over and fell down.... He sold himself to the money power to do service against mankind. The form of service became continually worse. Was he conscious of this corruption? But shall he bear the blame alone? Oh, no! Part of it belongs to this city, which corrupted him, tempted him with a price, bought him with its gold... Part of the blame belongs to the New England church.... The disgrace is not his alone. His intercourse with politicians was full of moral peril. How few touch politics and are thenceforward clean."

It was as fierce an excoriation as has ever been pronounced on an American statesman. Few now would approve it, fewer still would subscribe to it. But it suggests to us how old is the problem of ethics in public life, how complex, and how difficult; it suggests, too, the responsibility of society and the community for ethical and moral standards.

In our own day, the problem of ethics in public life has been dramatized by the findings of the Kefauver and the Douglas committees: by the Newbold Morris fiasco: by revelations of corruption in local and state government, as well as in national, on a scale not known since the Harding administration.

REAL PROBLEM

What is for the most part described and investigated and deplored, what furnishes the stuff of political orations and moral sermons, is simple, old-fashioned venality—bribery, boodle, graft. Yet if this were the whole of our problem, we would have cause for cencern but not for alarm. For a simple problem of immorality might yield readily enough to a simple solution of morality.

A familiar problem of bad men in office might yield to the familiar solution: Throw the rascals out. Unfortunately, the problem of ethics in public life is far from simple, nor can we be sure that there is, anywhere, any "solution" to it.

But this much is clear: our problem is not exclusively or even primarily one of corruption in government; it is one of public corruption. It is not one of political immorality; it is one of social immorality.

Moral standards do not exist in a vacuum. They are not something upon which we can draw, or refrain from drawing, at will. They are not something we can invoke when we are weary of corruption, and then banish when we are complacent or content. They are a product of society, and they are a constant, at least within the framework of one generation.

It is important for us to try to understand those moral standards, to bring them into harmony with our conduct, and to apply them. If we are indeed confronted with a breakdown of morality, it is valuable to know what it is that has broken down, and where it has broken down, so that we can repair it properly. It is important to know, too, why it has broken down.

We cannot content ourselves with blaming it all on politicians, or perhaps just on Democratic politicians, or perhaps just on President Truman. Clearly, the very zeal with which we have turned on those wretched officials who have been caught in disorderly conduct is an indication of some sense of guilt in ourselves.

We know that we cannot really escape some measures of responsibility for the widespread breakdown of public honesty by blaming it all on a few wicked men.

We know that the politicians and the civil servants cherish and reflect the standards of the society which they serve —or fail to serve. We know that for every politician who has taken a bribe or fixed a tax return, or even for every policeman who has torn up a traffic ticket, there must be someone who has given the bribe or brought pressure on the fixer, someone who expects and exacts favours at the expense of law and of society.

We are for the most part silent about these, because they are ourselves. As Senator Douglas has written, in his notable report on Ethical Standards in Government:

> "The standards of conduct of all these public servants are interwoven with those of all who actively take part in public affairs, and of all who do business with the government. The morals of official conduct may be distinguished but certainly not separated, from public morals generally. The moral standards of the country indeed provide the ethical environment which in turn, conditions the standards of behaviour of public officials. Low standards in the conduct of public affairs are a symptom of low standards in the country generally."

"Low standards in the country generally"! Let us look at this matter of standards—the standards of our society as they reveal themselves in non-political activities of one kind or another. Let us ask whether we are, in fact, setting up a double standard for public and for private morality. Let us inquire what are the standards that we may expect to see reflected in public life.

SOCIAL SIN

Almost a half century ago, a Wisconsin sociologist, E. A. Ross, submitted the thesis that a new "social sin" had emerged, more serious by far than the old individual sin of an earlier and simpler day—more serious because capable of greater harm. This was the argument of "Sin and Society," a book that still commands our attention.

What was the new social sin? It was the sin that bribed factory inspectors not to pay attention to fire escapes; that put out shoddy products; that permitted impure foods or drugs on the market; that employed children in factories; that gouged high rentals from tenements; that did an inadequate job of bank inspection; that bribed legislatures to pass or defeat particular measures; that rigged the stock market, and so forth.

Gradually, the force of public opinion has corrected or eliminated most of these abuses — chiefly through that legislation now so widely deplored. Yet what Ross called "social sin" is still with us.

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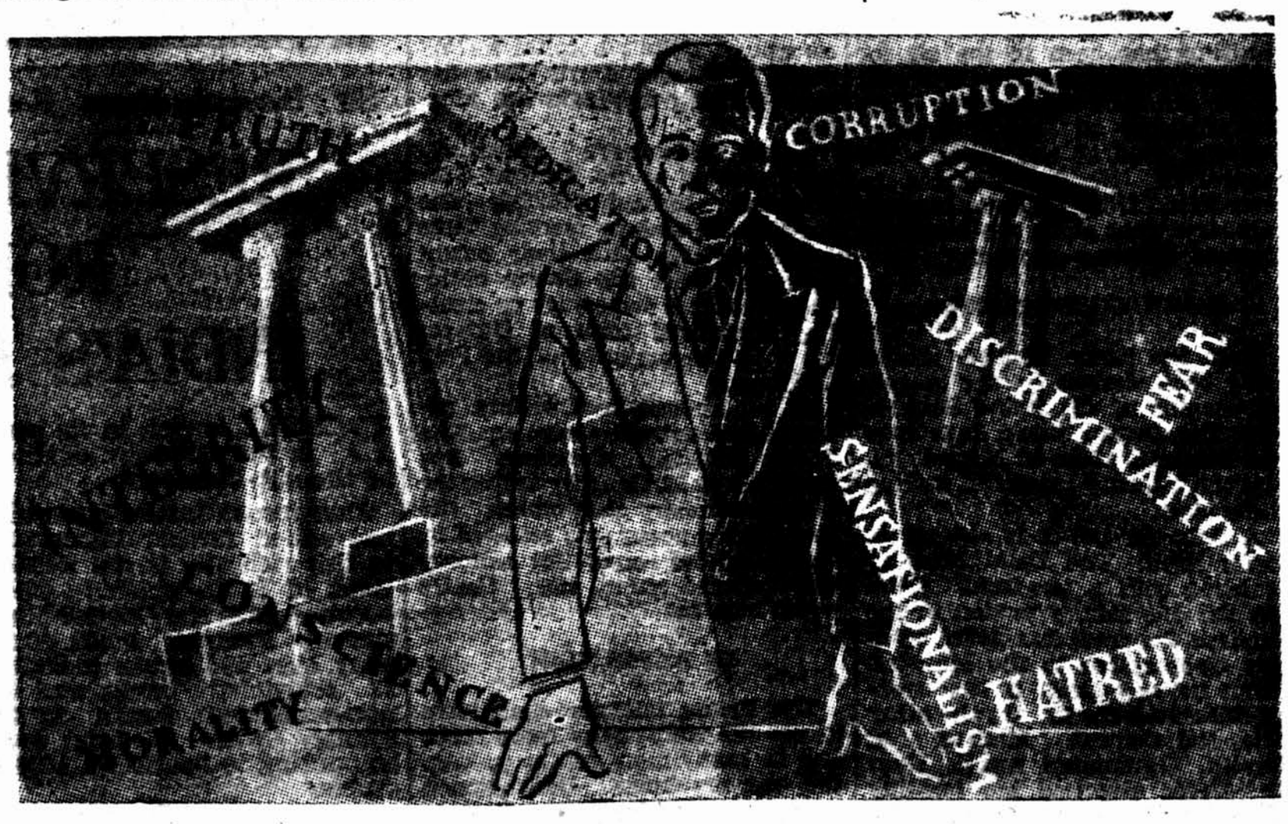

WHY NOT?

PATTER

Why have I not seen a photograph of Dommic Anscoll? I see photographs of Pundit Pant, the Jam Saheb, Dr. Srikrishna Sinha. But I see no photograph of Dommic Anscoll. Why?

Does the name mean anything to you? Does it strike a chord somewhere, or does it not? Dommic Anscoll. Think again. No, it doesn't click. I feared so.

Dommic Anscoll is a tailor. But no mean tailor. His weight is 240 pounds, and he lives in Philadelphia. An automobile struck him at an intersection during a rainstorm on Monday, September 1. It struck him where he carried his lunch, — right on the centre of what you call the "tum-tum"

The result was a terrific smash. No, not of the lunch-basket, but of the radiator. The radiator of the auto, I mean.

"Mr. Dommic Anscoll laughed and shook hands with the apologetic driver and helped him push the car to a garage where a mechanic said it would cost 300 dollars to repair the smashed radiator,"—says the United Press of America reporting the incident.

And yet, not a single paper had a picture of Dommic Anscoll's tummy, much less the whole of Dommic Anscoll, to show. Why?

You see, you may not care for the omission, but I do. For, I keep a gallery of these modern Falstaffs. I have them "tapped," — weight, measurements of the curves and parabolas, everything. I can tell, for instance, that to embrace Pundit Pant, — if you are allowed to,— you will want, — not two arms but two and a half. That is, if you wish your hands to meet.

I said, I had these Giants "tapped." Yes, but not with a tailor's tape. Dr. Srikrishna Sinha's tailor will tell you that one tailor's tape is no good for measuring the good Doctor for a "sherwani." He always borrows another from a friend, — or uses a contractor's roll, — of 50 ft.

No, I am not trying to be "humorous." Not at my age. These are facts. If you do not believe me, go to Patna and see for yourself. The last time Dr. Sinha saw his feet was in the year 1939. Never since then. It simply cannot be done. If you don't believe me, — go and see him. It is not his fault.

You cannot blame him, I say. And you cannot blame him for wanting a lot of Behar to sit on. He cannot help it, can he? That is why I would have liked to have a photograph of Dommic, — at least, of the part of Dommic which smashed the radiator. I would have matched it against the good Doctor's boiler and could tell you which of the two got the Oscar for expansion.

The "philosopher" laments, "I find it difficult," complains Dr. Radhakrishnan, "to distinguish between men and women." That has been the difficulty of all "philosophers," from Socrates downwards. But, — and this is important, — for quite different reasons.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was speaking to the women of Bombay when he loosened his lament. It seems that the learned Doctor has been watching women, and "had seen them dressing like men, smoking like men, and cutting their hair like men," with the result that he was unable to sort the one from the other.

If a cat can feel for a King, I sympathise with the Doctor. For, I know what a terrible "difficulty" it is, — not unfraught with an element of danger. I am thinking particularly of those women who stalk abroad in those things known as "slacks."

I don't think you understand the "danger" I mean. You have probably come against one of these trousered "what-is-it-"s in a theatre queue, hustled it and jostled against it in blissful ignorance till you started feeling a curious resistance followed by a devastating glare from a pair of mascara-ed eyes. Your mistake. The "philosopher" 's mistake. It is a GIRL! I do not mean that at all.

Myself I chased one of this species all round Connaught Place one summer's evening just to have a glimpse of her face. She was in "slacks," and she had everything. Her hair was a fine-spun blue, and it was all waves, her arms were like Dorothy Lamour's, and her swing as she walked, — Oh boy! — you should have seen her. It spoke, — that swing.

I need hardly add that my interest was purely platonic. What else could it be? But she was a fast walker, and it was not till we had traversed the Place nearly twice that I got ahead of her and turned round to see her face. Yes Sir, I saw her face. Just once.

I do not wish to see her face again. For, it was a face with a beard travelling down to the waistband. All in waves like "her" hair. And a moustache on the top of the beard. Just one glance was sufficient to tell me that it was no Delhi Miss leading me a dance all over Connaught Place but a Man, a damn fool of a MAN mis-leading me all the way with a belying behind.

How would you like that to happen to you? As I said, all my sympathies are with the "philosopher" and I must say that something has to be done about it. For, it is just these difficulties which have driven other "philosophers" to Nudist Internationals. That is the place where "philosophers'" doubts are dispelled.

BY ASUDE

I didn't put that thing in about the Nudist International just as an idle crack. Nor because of that affair at Neuchatel in Switzerland on August 31. I put it in because one philosopher's doubt WAS dispelled, — not in an "International" but in a Nudist Camp in California.

The philosopher had returned to his College and was recounting his experiences to his class. He said that when he entered the house of the President of the Camp, "a butler came to open the door." One smart Aleck posed the question: "But, Sir, if it was a Nudist colony, the butler couldn't have a livery. How could you tell that it was a butler?"

"Well," replied the Professor, "It was certainly not the parlour-maid." As I said, something has to be done, to dispel Sir Sarvapalli's doubts. Or else.....?

Will you kindly read the following and try and get the meaning of it? "Birth Control is a real preventive against floods. The rapid deforestation in hill districts following the great increase in population and the increased demand for forest produce is the main cause of the recurring serious floods in the plains. Control of floods was, therefore, interlinked with birth control."

Who said that? Never mind who said that. Question is, have you tumbled to the meaning of it yet—?

Well, no less a man than the Revenue Minister of the U.P., Mr. Charan Singh, said that to the U.P. Assembly on August 28. After reading that, I have not the least doubt that he will go far, very far indeed. Pundit Pant had bet'er look out. It is of stuff like that that Chief Ministers are made.

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"CRAIK'S PARADISE" BECOMES HAVEN FOR REFUGEES

Andamans Make History In Freedom Fight: Peep Into The Future

THE ANDAMANS CONSTITUTE THE MAJOR ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF INDIA. A COLONY WAS INITIALLY SET UP AT PORT BLAIR TO LODGE THE LARGE NUMBER OF MILITARY PRISONERS CAPTURED DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY OF 1857. THEN IT BECAME "CRAIK'S PARADISE," IN WHICH THE FLOWER OF INDIAN POLITICALS HAD TO WASTE THEIR LIFE IN CELLULAR JAILS, PAYING A DEAR PRICE FOR PATRIOTISM.

HISTORY CHANGED ITS COURSE WHEN THE JAPANESE CAPTURED THE ANDAMANS AND HANDED THEM OVER TO SUBHAS BOSE WHO USED THEM AS THE HEADQUARTERS OF FREE INDIA GOVERNMENT. THIS PENAL SETTLEMENT UNDER THE BRITISH SHOULD PROVE NOT MERELY A PILGRIM CENTRE FOR INDIANS, SANCTIFIED AS IT IS BY THE BLOOD OF MARTYRS, BUT A HOME FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN TO GO AND COLONIZE.

BY "RAWNAKSIH"

THERE are vast potentialities in the Andamans, which, if made to materialize, could turn them into a wonderful place to live in. The salient feature about the Andamans is their unexcelled natural scenery, which immediately attracts a new visitor as he approaches their rugged shores. But for the psychological effect of that nasty term "Penal Settlement," for which the islands have been notorious in the past, they would be a garden of Eden, if only some trouble is taken to develop them in the right way. There are numerous bays and gulfs at several points, and some of them would be ideal for harbour sites.

With all the charming scenery around to feast one's eyes, beautiful lawns dotted here and there by clusters of tropical palms, secluded points of vantage for the lover, the artist, the poet, and the painter, it is felt that there will be a day not far off, when the so-called penal settlement will become famous as a place of beauty and a craze for the tourist. It is hoped that with all their plans for the development of the Andamans, the Government will conveniently speed them up in a manner that will attract the average Indian, most of all, the refugee, to turn his eyes to the Andamans not with any prejudice but as a real godsend

EARLY HISTORY

The early history of the Andamans is rather obscure. It was in the latter part of the 18th century, that the islands came into the limelight. In 1789, Archibald Blair, a British Naval Captain, made the first attempt to colonise them. Blair foresaw the possibilities of a small coaling station for the English Fleet in the Bay of Bengal.

He also realised their strategic position in the Indian Ocean, almost midway between India and Malaya, where the British were then experiencing difficulties with imperialistic nations, attempting to expand their respective empires as fast as possible.

It did not take long for Blair to establish a colony on an island in the North Andamans, and he named it after himself. After some time a better place was found for the colony further north and subsequently it was moved up there. This colony was tried out for seven years. At the end of this period, that is in 1796, the newly established colony was closed down, mainly due to high occurrence of sickness and opposition from the wild aborigines, who would use their bows and arrows at the slightest provocation.

The present site of Port Blair was established as late as 1858, and named after the Naval Officer to perpetuate his name.

This colony was initially set up to cope with the large number of military prisoners captured during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Due to the heavy influx of prisoners, the colony grew rapidly, and as expected became notorious as the "Kala Pani" Penal Settlement.

The Andaman Group comprises a number of islands situated in the Bay of Bengal. They are almost equidistant from Madras and Calcutta, the actual distance being 760 and 800 miles respectively. However, the nearest port of note is Rangoon, about 350 miles away. The Andamans consist of five large islands namely, the North Andamans, Middle Andamans, South Andamans, Baratung and Rutland. For easy reference, they are usually divided into three groups—North, Middle and South Andamans.

MANY PORTS

The whole archipelago can be squeezed into a rectangle about 220 miles long and 32 miles wide. Despite these dimensions, their total area is a little over 2,500 square miles. Due to the broken coastline of the islands, which possess some of the most fantastic shapes, there are possibilities of some of the finest harbours, the majority of which have yet to be exploited. This can only be possible by a thorough survey of the whole region. The only harbour of importance is that of Port Blair, the minor ones being at Port Cornwallis, Bonnington and Elphinstone. The former is virtually the only town if it can be called as such.

The climate is somewhat moderate, despite their situation near the Equator. This condition prevails due to the cooling affect of the surrounding waters of the Bay of Bengal, and the monsoons which bring rain throughout the year. The average annual rainfall is about 135 inches. Perhaps the only disadvantage is the existence of humidity, which ranges between 75 to 85 degrees, when it can be quite irritating. On the whole, the climate is warm and moist, but devoid of ill effects.

Since time immemorial, a number of islands in the Andamans Group are not populated at all, while the majority are only sparsely populated. Strange but true, the total population is hardly 25,000; this figure does not include the aborigines, whose actual number it has not been possible to fix. A pleasant feature of the population is its polyglot composition.

The local people inhabiting Port Blair, other minor townships and villages, are the descendants of Indian pioneers, who came from different strata and professed different religions, and had their origin in the various provinces of the Indian subcontinent. The outstanding feature of their day to day lives is that they reside in the Andamans in perfect peace. They live as one community and as proud citizens of the Indian Republic. Though hailing from all over India, they speak one common language, Hindustani, which has perforce become the lingua franca of the islands.

ABORIGINES

The aborigines belong to Negroid stock. The date of their arrival on the islands is unknown, and in any case beyond human memory. However there are authorities who opine that they came from Yunnan in South China some thousands of years ago. It may be interesting to note that the aborigines of the Andamans have racial affinities with the Aeta tribe of the Philippines, and the Semang Negrotos inhabiting the jungles of Malaya and Sumatra. They are regarded as being in the lowest scale of civilisation, and have only a scanty knowledge of agriculture.

The aborigines comprise a number of tribes, the majority being Jarawas and Sentinelles. One authority is of the opinion that the Jarawas are of an original human stock, and curiously enough this fact is strengthened by the Jarawas themselves, who claim to be one of the purest races on earth, having had little or no contact with the outside world, since time immemorial.

The aborigines offered stiff opposition to the British, when the latter initially occupied the islands. With modern weapons, the British overpowered these natives into submission, and drove them back into the jungles.

KNOW YOUR NETAJI

An unpublished photo of Netaji taken soon after his arrival in Berlin after his sensational escape from India. This is taken from his book "The Indian Struggle for Freedom" published last week in Calcutta. —Courtesy: "Amrit Bazar Patrika".

The Jarawas are still a dangerous tribe, for they resort to their bows and arrows to attack their opponents at the slightest provocation. What is even more horrible is that a custom prevails amongst them, according to which, they sever the head of their enemy and present the same to their chief as a token of their victory and bravery.

AGRICULTURE

The descendants of the pioneer Indians are still to be found in the Andamans. These also include descedants of prisoners either born in India or on the islands. In the natural course, the majority of these people settled down in and around Port Blair.

Since the very beginning, agriculture has shown encouraging results. Paddy has been grown successfully, but the total output falls far below the needs of the local population. Additional paddy, wheat, rice and other foodstuffs have to be imported with the cooperation of the Forest Department, it is intended to deforest certain areas not required by them, for the purpose of planting more paddy. The scheme has borne fruitful results.

Experiments have proved that cashewnuts, maize, and a variety of pulses can be grown easily. In the past, coffee, rubber and tea plantations were started. Tea failed, and in so far as coffee and rubber are concerned, it is yet to be seen whether they will be able to compete in quality and price in foreign markets.

Fruit growing has vast possibilities. Fruits such as Papaya, pineapple, citrus and mangoes grow easily. With these in mind, there have at times been proposals for establishing a fruit-canning industry. These proposals have been only on paper and never progressed any further.

Fishing has also great possibilities, but this problem has not been tackled in the right way. It is well known that the seas around the Andamans abound in fish, although there are contradictory reports regarding the number of edible fish available. Those connected with the fishing industry will recall that the Japs carried out intensive fishing in these very waters for trocus and other shells prior to World War II. And they did so with success. If the Japs can do it, so can we.

TIMBER WEALTH

The greatest amount of wealth in the Andamans, however, is to be found in timber, because this region happens to be one of the biggest areas in the world. Thus, the main industry here is timber production. At present the forests which are being worked by the Government contain valuable species of timber. As this enter-

(Continued on Page 22 Col 4)

Aberdeen jetty; in the background is the Cellular jail on Atlanta Point in the Andamans.

A picturesque view of the Navy Bay set in surroundings of verdant vegetation.

Last Look Round

"EITHER immediately make arrangements for feeding us or shoot us down and relieve us from this hell of starvation", said a 70-year-old man falling at the feet of Shri. V. S. Hejmadi, the Famine Relief Commissioner of Madras. according to a report from their correspondent in the "Samyukta Karnatak", the Kanarese daily with the largest circulation in Karnatak.

Starvation deaths in several States have been alleged by political leaders and vehemently denied by no less persons than Chief Ministers and Deputy Ministers. The latest return bout is from Shri. J. C. Kumarappa on the famine conditions in Eastern Districts of U. P. in reply to Shri G. B. Pant and Shri Jagat Narain Rawat, Chief Minister and Deputy Minister, respectively, of that State. Shri Kumarappa's reply begins, as the summary relayed by a news agency shows, in a strain of ridiculing the denials of starvation deaths and says:

> "As regards the criminal offence of tampering with public records, if Deputy Minister Rawat looks about, he will find many more such about him. To save the ones I had taken as samples from being whitewashed, I have left them with Prime Minister Nehru, the one man in the administration to be trusted to take a detached view."

Trek Begins

SHRI. Hejmadi, the Madras Famine Commissioner, toured the Bellary district villages about a week back and made a note of conditions prevailing in the area. At Sholapur about 400 men and 200 women surrounded his car and the incident given above took place there. His findings seem to show serious scarcity conditions both in Bellary and Sholapur districts. Of course so much has appeared in the papers—even in the Bombay papers, apart from Maharashtra and Karnatak papers—about severe scarcity conditions in several areas of Maharashtra and Karnatak. Surat and Saurashtra have also complained in the same strain. In the former (district) starvation deaths have been alleged and officially denied. In one of the villages which Shri Hejmadi visited 200 persons had left the place in search of work and food. Cattle are suffering on account of want of fodder. He asked the Collector of Bellary to start road-construction work as a relief measure and to run gruel centres. He has also promised to establish fodder depots at four places in the area.

In Bellary itself, for about eight days the merchants fed several thousand hungry villagers, who had treked there, leaving their homes and farms. But this private charity cannot meet an emergency like the present. Government has to bestir itself and gird up to the task of averting disaster.

Role Of Press

THE other day in New Delhi, India's Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurating the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, asked the press to produce the 'climate of opinion' which would help the Government to achieve its objectives as stated in the Constitution and accepted by the people. The MAN-MADE BENGAL FAMINE of the last decade, which carried off tens of lakhs of people, was brought to the notice of the public by the unvarnished reports published in a reputed daily of Calcutta, defying all bans and threats. It was war time. To impute anything like allowing people to die of starvation to the Government was almost sacriligious—under the British and in war time. And the brave editor of the paper dared and put the GREATEST FAMINE IN LIVING MEMORY before the public. And though tardily, action had to be taken. But the situation had gone out of control and people died by lakhs—nay, by tens of lakhs.

Well, we, the people of free India and the Governments today, have this example of what complacency may end in. Today it is the rule of those elected to offices by the people under the Constitution and "accepted by the people", according to Dr. Radhakrishnan. Action under no circumstances, to meet the extreme scarcity conditions should be delayed in the heat of the controversy over starvation deaths. Shri Kumarappa has put it: "The Chief Minister says that nobody died of starvation. This is true, as nobody ever dies of T.B. or Malaria or Asthma. People generally die when the heart gets too weak to pump (blood) any more."

There are more than sufficient food stocks in the country, to the extent that several States, including Uttar Pradesh, have gone off rationing with regard to food grains. Let the Governments act in such a way that none shall have the occasion to say that people died of starvation in Free India.

Relief Measures

ONE word with regard to the relief works. Whatever the Famine Code might say, those engaged on famine relief work must be paid sufficient to keep not merely their body and soul together, as was done formerly under the British, but sufficient to feed them as hard-labour workers, and to meet their needs of clothing and housing, according to their status and requirements, with medical aid whenever necessary. It is only healthy and hefty workers who can give the country a return worth the name, and not the under-nourished, semi-naked, discontented relief labourers. When there is no adequate nutrition, the metabolism of the human body is lowered and work becomes a task, which under some kind of compulsion, men and women may carry on for some time. But in the ultimate result it is neither good for the men and women, who are thus forced to work, nor for the progress of the work undertaken.

Starvation has a peculiar process, all its own. Malnutrition is the root of so many evils that beset the human body. There is nothing like perfect nutrition, but under-nutrition for prolonged periods may lower the metabolism and resistance to disease. People then do develop some complications—may be anaemia and then malaria and so on. Ultimately, as Shri Kumarappa has said the heart refuses to pump and the man dies. Though the gradual lowering of metbolism, in a way, may dull the sensitiveness to hunger, medical men say that in pure starvation death cases, post-mortem shows the stomach itself in a damaged condition, sometimes shrunken and sometimes partly worn out, which means something like the stomach consuming itself! Starvation is living hell. And, therefore, there should be no com-

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 4)

PILOO GOLWALLA

Miss Piloo Eruch Golwalla, B.A., (Hons.), B. T., of the well-known educational institution, Golwalla Classes of Bombay, arrived by the P. and O. 'Himalaya' on Tuesday, after getting the degree of Master of Arts of the Columbia University.

The Welfare Scene

A SOCIAL problem is a situation believed to be one that threatens or infringes upon an established value and is considered capable of amelioration or elimination by appropriate social action.

It has the following elements, i.e. a situation capable of measurement: A value believed to be threatened thereby, and a realization that the situation and the value may be reconciled by group action. It is only in comparatively recent times that the belief has grown in man's ability to do constructive work to level the grosser inequalities of society. Social problems are, therefore, a recognition of growing Democracy. They are a sign that men are not only conscious of the infringement upon social values but also that they believe that something can be done about them. Social problems are the product of a dynamic society in which behaviour changes more rapidly than the values that define it.

In the process of life of an individual, group, community, society, or State there are periods of placid continuity and revolutionary changes. Social change may take place owing to factors uncontrollable by man or may be planned as a conscious effort. War, civil strife, invention, discoveries, political and economic movements result in spontaneous development of new situations. Human beings do not like to be disturbed from their real or apparent security. Therefore, most programmes of social action are met with opposition, as they appear to be a threat to established habits and traditions.

The trend of modern social work is gradually to move towards State Social Service. Legislation being the corner-stone of Government, social change is sought to be brought about by it. But no legislation which does not have the majority support of the community can succeed. Ever since the independence of the country, in India we have seen a plethora of social legislations but not all have succeeded with equal efficacy. This must give us food for thought, and we must devise suitable ways and means of enlisting community support for social welfare, without which no amount of legislation is going to help.

THE REMEDY

The Ministry of Health proposes to introduce during the winter session of the Parliament a Bill to control and prevent food adulteration. The Bill proposes to set up a Central Food Standards Committee which will, I understand fix standards of purity for various articles of food. The punishment for offences of food adulteration will be more rigorous and severe punishment will be meted out to persons found guilty of repeatedly committing the offence. It is also proposed to set up a Central food testing laboratory which will test, in appeal cases, articles suspected of adulteration.

While the Bill is a step ahead of existing legislation on the subjet, I am sceptical of the results that can be achieved by such an enactment. After all, habit, customs and environmental hygiene cannot be broken by a stroke of Central legislation but need to be approached at the grass roots level. Even in a city like Bombay the Municipality has not succeeded in enforcing higher and more hygienic standards of manufacture, storage, sale and consumption of food and edible. It is futile to expect these standards to improve merely by enacting a piece of legislation. What we need is public education and more active community action in boycotting adulterated food-dealers.

It will be a good idea if someone could organize Bombay's housewives to launch a movement against food adulteration. The delinquent dealers can only be taught a lesson through economic sanctions.

There is another point which needs consideration: We have yet to find out how the vested interests will mobilise themselves in Parliament. Some years ago when a suggestion was made that vegetable ghee should be coloured in order to prevent adulteration, the vested interests succeeded in bypassing the suggestion. Let us hope that the first people's Parliament of India will show greater concern about the health of its citizens.

TRADE UNIONS

Some British Trade Unionists, when they met in Blackpool for their annual convention recently, expressed concern about the extremely political nature of Trade Unionism in India without being, what it should be, a real instrument for effective, collective bargaining.

Barring a few notable exceptions, Trade Unions in India exist mostly to exert political pressure, or for the self-aggrandisement of individual or political leadership.

Besides very few Unions are led by real workers for most of them are inspired and controlled by "well-meaning" outsiders who have hardly ever rolled up their shirt-sleeves. The result in these circumstances could hardly be happy. The frequent eruption of industrial disputes for trifling demands as is common these days is clearly indicative of the flimsy structure of our employer-employee relationships.

However, it is indeed a happy augury that one of India's foremost, honest and sincere Trade Unionists—Shri V. V. Giri—heads the Union Labour Ministry. Under his wise and able leadership industrial relations in the country are bound to improve. Already he has given ample proof of his wise leadership.

I.L.O. EXPERTS

Speaking at Madras recently he disclosed that the Government of India had requested the I.L.O. to give expert opinion on the question of industrial relations and Labour problems with a view to evolving certain principles which would simplify solutions of trade disputes. I understand two or three experts are expected in India shortly. They would tour the country to study the problem on the spot and also elicit views of the State Governments, industrialists and Trade Unions and formulate principles which would help speedy settlement.

In this connection, it may be interesting to note that the Government of India is contemplating the enactment of comprehensive legislation, and the Ministry of Labour, for the first time probably in the history of the country, has issued an exhaustive questionnaire seeking the views of all concerned on various matters connected with Industrial relations prior to enacting suitable legislation. This will give the Government a very sound basis on which to formulate its Labour policies and draft legislation. It is understood that the new Act would seek to eliminate litigation as far as possible and would advocate the settlement of disputes by direct negotiations of the parties concerned rather than through the intervention of a third party, which very often complicates matters. The new measure will supercede all existing State Acts and would thus bring about a uniform Act throughout India.

We congratulate Shri Giri on this bold and statesman-like approach to the question of Industrial Relations but we would warn against any complacent attitude that the new Act will be a panacea for all the evils which our industrial system is heir to. Labour-Capital relations in a country without clear-cut economic policies, specially in an era of transition, are too dynamic to be controlled and contained within the four corners of legal framework.

DEFENCE WORKERS

Lastly, the present strike by workers in a Defence factory in Kirkee raises a fundamental question vis-a-vis the new Industrial Relations legislation, i.e., should the proposed law be applicable to those working in Defence undertakings? Whatever be the complexion of the party in power no Government can function with any kind of indiscipline or hazard in its defence organisation. The security of a country is sovereign above all other considerations. And hence employees in this undertaking should be governed by separate regulations. I am aware many Trade Unionists will contest this view point but I would like to pose this question again when those very Trade Unionists come to power some day. I seek solace from the fact that they may agree with me at a future date.

* * *

While the wheel of progress is forging ahead on the path of industrial progress and civilization, now and again the decaying and dead feudalistic traces in our social scene erupt to make us aware of the poison which still needs to be eradicated from our social system. It is indeed an irony of fate that when we are clamouring for emancipation of women, equal rights and status for the fairer sex, there should occur more than one such instance of the obnoxious practice of "Sutee". The news of a woman having mounted the pyre of her dead husband in front of a whole collection of admiring village folks near Jaipur and another in Sauger district in M.P. is truly distressing. For this is not the first time such an instance has been reported from that area. Let us hope that deterrent action will be taken against the defaulters, so that such cases do not recur in future.

* * *

In the death of Shri Kishorilal Mashruwala, India has lost one of her most sincere constructive workers and one of the ablest exponents of Gandhian philosophy. He was truly a saint and a philosopher and never hesitated to speak the truth however unpleasant it might be. He was a self-effacing worker and always avoided publicity and limelight. He came into prominence in 1942 when, as the acting editor of 'Harijan', he wrote an article sanctioning dislocation of communication as a non-violent expression of opposition to the British rule. Later, he declared himself against this while in prison and did not hesitate to retract his earlier statement as soon as he saw the truth. He became the editor of 'Harijan' in 1948 after Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, and wrote several articles criticising even the Congress Governments on their failure to keep up to Gandhian ideals. He lived an austere life and practised the dictum of plain living and high thinking. In his death, a void has been created in our national life and it will take decades before we can see the like of him as a constructive worker.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Review Of 1953 Gibbons

DEFINITE FIRMNESS IN MOST CLASSIC EARLIES

THE STANLEY GIBBONS Catalogue has rightly been accepted by collectors all over the world as the standard work of reference for the stamps of the British Empire. Last week's listings of Great Britain in the 1953 Edition showed that the 'old firm' is always ready to introduce changes when these changes are likely to help the average collector.

While the Gibbons treatment of the various components of what collectors loosely term 'the Empire' cannot, obviously be as detailed as that accorded the home country itself, ample justice has been done, for in the newly issued volume, some of the countries have been revised as extensively as Great Britain itself.

This revision has been carried out most carefully—there do not, for instance, appear to be any 'routine' rises and falls—while there are several alterations in catalogue numbers and a rearrangement of layout wherever necessary.

Although certain exceptions crop up from time to time, it can be seen from a casual glance at this volume that a majority of the scarcer and more desirable classics have moved noticeably upwards, while the commoner Victorians have at least held firm. Edwards have already had their rise and—again in general—stay put. A good many of the George V issues have dropped slightly; this is all to the good considering that many appeared too high judged by recent auction realisations. Of the commemorative sets of the thirties, the two or three top values have receded a couple of pounds in almost every case.

It is not possible to give any set analysis regarding the stamps of the last reign; currently they are in a state of flux due to the death of the late monarch, and are likely to remain so for some considerable period. It may, however, be mentioned that many of those 'freak' items, such as abnormal perfs and shades, have been priced, the greater part at fairly reasonable levels.

Popular 'Aussies'

Aden: no major changes. The 'dhows' are as they were; the invert of the Kathiri Victory overprint is up £15. Antigua: earlies up, Edwards static, George V down a little, George VI as they were. The philatelists of Australia go in for their country's stamps in a big way, often to the exclusion of everything else, and this devotion of the locals, combined with the enthusiasm of overseas collectors, has caused prices to harden a good deal in certain items. Neither leakages from the printers nor the economic slump of recent years can alter the fact that the Commonwealth has a steady enough demand in the philatelic market to warrant a general upward revision.

The 'White Wattles' 3d (S.G. 167) is unchanged, but the other varieties of the same stamp mint have gone up a good bit. The Sydney Bridge 5/- is up a pound, while the higher values of the 'Kangaroos' move in a similar manner. It might be mentioned, incidentally, that those who collect Australia had better complete the latest series as soon as possible. The new 3½d. 4½d, 6½d, 7½d, and 1sh. 0½d values will never look back. A few coupies laid by both mint and used ought to prove their worth in a couple of years at the outset.

Bahamas: the earlies have risen, but used, NOT mint, a possible sign that philatelists are paying more and more attention to postally used specimens and tending to give a bye to the mint copies they have been chasing these past couple of decades. Tercents are down, Landfalls ditto.

In Bermuda, on the other hand, standard earlies stay where they are, though errors, varieties and the surcharged provisional issues register substantial gains. In the Georgians the higher values seem to be the strongest. For instance, the 10/- on chalky paper. S. G. 119, stood at £12 in September 1951, £17 three months later, and is now marked up to £22.

Still Rising

Ten pounds in a single year is pretty good, but this stamp is definitely scarce and I feel that the peak is still not in sight. The 12/6 'lemon' S. G. 120lb. — priced for the first time in the 1953 Gibbons—is, on the other hand, near its peak, and won't go very much higher, despite it being a far more publicised item than the 10/-. Just watch the new 'George VI' catalogue due soon, and see if this is not true.

There was a lot of collector hysteria over the 'mystery' stamp of British Guiana—the 12c compound perf. This item is one of the hold overs of the George V reign, and has stayed in office nigh on twenty years. While supplies of the other values in the compound perf appear plentiful, the 12c compound seemed at one time almost as rare as its Grenadan counterpart S.G. 157a. But supplies seem to have trickled on to the market and now the 12c 14 x 13 S. G. 293a, which was first priced in the Gibbons supplements at over £7 drops a fiver in the 1953 edition.

About this particular item I feel that the fall is only temporary: men have rummaged stocks and put copies on the market; when this supply dries up there won't be any more. This is a stamp with a very definite future.

Collectors could do worse than check their copies of the 12c; I know it from personal experience that the stamp crops up now and then in West Indian mixtures. Finding one will be ample reward. By the way, the 96c of the current set is by no means an easy stamp to come across and should in time be almost as valuable as the black 96 of the 1934 series.

One of the most absurd pricings in the old Gibbons was that of Brunei S. G. J7, a stamp that was missing in every 'complete' set that came on the market. From £4 to £35 mint and from £5 to £40 used—these are the 1952 and 1953 Gibbons prices. While the mint quote seems a bit on the high side, I think the used is quite in line with the scarcity of the stamp in this condition.

Burma Hold Firm

A few of the Burmese top values have been priced far above the market for some years. These now come down to more realistic levels. The pre-war lower values are holding firm, however, and at usual discounts off catalogue, are fair enough buys. There is one glaring discrepancy. The 1938 9 pies stands at 1/- and the 1 anna at 1/3. Actually the former is ten times scarcer to come across than the one which is priced higher, the latter being freely available at ridiculous discounts.

The perennially popular Cape Triangulars are in as brisk a demand as ever, and all the better class items of the country have risen. The errors of the later issues and a good many of the Mefeking and Vryburg stamps show the same trends.

Ceylon George VI query. Why is the 50c perf 14 priced at a mere pound and the 13 x 13½ at £4 when the latter stamp is about four times as common as the former? That is my opinion anyhow, and I am willing at any time to give a copy of 394a (£4) for two copies of 394c (£2). I know there will be no takers. Also, keep a look out for 394d. Copies in perfect condition are becoming increasingly scarce to find and merit attention.

Granada has been very much in the philatelic forefront, mainly due to the interest in certain of the rare perfs of the last reign; the classic issues seem to have been influenced by this and have mostly been moved up. Main grouse of Grenada collectors will be that the fabulous 157a has not yet been priced. This dark horse of the Georgians has been rated at anything between £5 and £50, and has changed hands at various figures between these limits. I think it would be best to watch and wait with this one. Rumours have it that a few sheets have gone underground.

The Indian 1854 lithographs have been thoroughly revised. The lists of the ½ anna and 1 anna values have been cut considerably, with all the retouches and transfer varieties given the order of the boot. It is difficult to see why this step should have been taken, since these early issues have always had a wide enough following. It certainly is not going to inconvenience the specialist, for he will have his handbooks anyhow, but it most certainly WILL affect the market to a very large extent, for there is bound to be a drop in prices of varieties no longer generally listed.

A Bouquet

In their rearrangements of the four annas, however, Gibbons deserve a hearty pat on the back. The descriptions hitherto given in the catalogue only served to confuse the general collector who had to use the totally inadequate descriptions to classify his copies. The new plan is admirably lucid, breaking the stamps into two frame dies and four head dies. With the help of the new classification, any general collector should be able to pinpoint the individual four anna items without much difficulty.

The East Indian issues have stayed more or less at the same levels, and in the later sets there are a few ups and downs but nothing at all spectacular. In the officials, too, there is little to note in the way of price alterations. The Carmine shade of the Rs. 2 on Rs. 10 drops a pound to a new level of £5 and the rare Rs. 2 on Rs. 10 S.G. 604 drops eight pounds to £22.

Both stamps have been rather extensively faked, and the former of the two is often met with colour altered by chemical means. A few years ago copies went at auction—faked—without anyone being the wiser until it was too late.

The Chinese Expeditionary issues are generally on the upgrade while their Indian counterparts are static. The latter are, if anything, still a trifle overpriced. I have already dealt with the Indian States last week and can only repeat that Gibbons' attitude in hacking these lists bodes ill for their opinion of the future of these stamps. The really scarce older classics will always have their following but medium issues seem to be doomed—more particularly if demonetised remainders are soon to flood the market.

I am taking the Persian Gulf issues along with India since many collectors who confine themselves to India include these in their albums.

There have been major changes in Bahrain during the past couple of years, since although the stamps were fairly common while current, the normal laws of supply and demand helped their prices to soar once the stamps went obsolete. The Kuwait Georgian overprints on India—which were the subject of a definite 'ramp' after demonetisation—are in the dumps and likely to remain there permanently.

Spurt In Bahrain

There have been considerable appreciations in the prices of the Bahrain issue of 1938-1941. Steady rises have been going on for the past two years and with supplies drying up rates are likely to harden still further. The comparative figures given below for this issue are the Gibbons quotations in September 1951, December 1951 and September 1952. All are for stamps in mint condition. (Prices in shillings.)

3 pies. 3-6; 5-0; 5-0.
4 annas. 6-6; 8-0; 17-6.
8 annas. 17-6; 22-6; 30-0.
12 annas. 10-0; 15-0; 22-6.

These stamps were fairly common during their currency and were neglected several years after they were withdrawn. Present prices are the penalty collectors who did not want them at the time and are now scrambling after them are paying for this neglect. I am afraid that in ten years it is going to be the same story with the present Bahrain overprints on Great Britain which are currently available locally much cheaper than they are in England.

The overprints—particularly the high values—of 1948 are worth completing immediately. And the 'Festival' high values are going to be almost impossible to find at reasonable levels in collectible condition in a few years' time. As a safe—VERY SAFE—lock-up, nothing better can be given than two or three sets of the current sets of Bahrain, Kuwait and Muscat. In Muscat watch out for the overprints on the G.B. commemoratives and for the top Rs. 2 value of both the 1948 and the 1951 sets.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

STATUESQUE

The various arts often exert a marked influence on the design of postage stamps. Recent stamps of Israel—like the commemorative shown above—bear an obvious resemblance to a piece of sculpture.

New Charities From Germany

A set of four Charity stamps, all inscribed "Helfer der Menscheit" (Helpers of Mankind) has been issued by the German Federal Republic. Denominations are:

4 plus 2 pfennig Elizabeth Fry,

10 plus 5 pf Dr. Carl Sonnenschein;

20 plus 10 pf Theodor Fliedner;

30 plus 10 pf Henri Dunant.

Particulars of the lives and works of the personages concerned are given below:—

Elizabeth Fry, 1780-1845, an English woman, the daughter of a Quaker banker of Norwich who married Joseph F. Fry, also a Quaker. Her life was devoted to bettering conditions for those who were in English prisons. Conditions of the prisons, especially those for women, were at this time terrible but were—thanks to her efforts—improved.

Theodor Fliedner, 1800-1864, German protestant divine and philosopher who visited England in 1823 when he met Elizabeth Fry. Bent on prison reform, he applied for permission to be put in prison himself in Germany, but this was refused. He did, however, visit Dusseldorf Prison where he held services and talked to the prisoners. Eventually he opened his own garden as a refuge for discharged female convicts. He then turned to the care of the sick and poor and in 1836 began the first deaconess house hospital at Kaiserswerth. This establishment gave Florence Nightingale fruitful ideas in provision of nursing. Fieldner founded various other charitable institutions in many countries, totalling over 100 in all.

Henri Dunant, 1828-1910, a Swiss, founded the Red Cross. Having witnessed the suffering of the wounded at the battle of Solferino in June 1859; he urged the formation of voluntary aid societies with a permanent centre for looking after the wounded in war time. As a result of his efforts an international conference was held at Geneva in 1863, attended by delegates from sixteen European countries. In 1864 at a diplomatic conference, the first Geneva Convention was signed.

Burma

The 3 anna and 8 anna denomination of Burma have been issued in changed colours, the new ones being scarlet and blue, respectively. The two anna denomination of the set had previously been changed from yellow to green.

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Happy News!! for book-lovers Thacker Spink, Calcutta; have reduced their exchange rates for the dollar and the sterling with effect from October 1, 1952. If you will please enquire you will be pleased. (4059)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 1/52

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 7-10-1952 for supply of maximum quantity of the following Standard Track Sawn Sleepers at the rate inclusive of Sales Tax not exceeding each F.O.R.:—

(1) B.G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado — 1st class at Rs. 18/-, (2) B.G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado—2nd class at Rs. 14/-, (3) B.G. (9' x 10" x 5") 1st class boxed heart (pre clamped) at Rs. 16, (4) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado—1st class at Rs. 8/-, (5) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado — 2nd class at Rs. 6/-, (6) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") 1st class Boxed heart (pre clamped) at Rs. 7/8/-, (7) N.G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado—1st class at Rs. 5/-, (8) N.G. (5' x 7" x 4½") 1st class Boxed heart (pre clamped) at Rs. 4/8/- and (9) L.N.G. (5' x 6" x 4")—1st class Sal, Teak and Pyinkado at Rs. 4/4/-.

Stocks lying at railhead should be shown separately in the Tenders. No sleeper will be accepted from Stations on North Eastern Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc. on North Eastern Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of Tender documents will cost Rs. 10/- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the Office of the undersigned at 11, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta—23 on production of a Cash Receipt of Rs. 10/- (Ten only) from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta. Suppliers from Mofussil areas may ask for the Tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on remitting Rs. 10/- (Ten only) to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta by Money Order and submitting the Postal Money Order Receipt along with their application.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER EASTERN GROUP.

(3087)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED the following. Rates should be submitted for delivery at Neyveli Rly. Station on the Cuddalore-Vriddhachalam, Branch Line of the Southern Railway, to the undersigned:—

(1) Gardener Denver Pump—Type — FF — FXF with Diesel Waukesha Engines —6 Nos.

(2) Tube-well filter points—1½" & 2" Diameter, 3' & 6' length—500 Numbers each.

(3) 12" Inside Diameter steel Pipes with sockets, couplings or threaded for flush joining 10,000 ft. each.

(4) Steel pipes—1½" & 2" Inside Diameter—10,000 ft. each.

(5) Armoured Suction Hoses (to withstand complete vacuum)—1½" & 2" Inside Diameter—5,000 ft. each.

(6) Hose Couplings for connecting above size Hose to 1½" & 2" Inside Diameter Pipes—1,000 Numbers each.

(7) Hose clamps for above Hoses — 5,000 Numbers each.

(8) Lahore sheds complete with structural steel framework and curved roofing sheets—10 Numbers.

(9) Deep well pumps for pumping 100 G.P.M. of water from a depth of 100 ft.—water may contain about 20% sand passing thro' 200 mesh screen—12 Nos.

(10) Stop cocks—to fit 1½" & 2" Inside Diameter—Pipes—2,000 Numbers.

Sd/- H. K. GHOSE
Officer-in-Charge,
Lignite Investigation.

P. O. Neyveli & Rly. Stn., (South Arcot) Southern Rly. The 14th September 1952.

(4060)

MR. MAHATAB FOR U. S.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab is leaving for the United States, on a study and lecture tour on September 22.

He will reach New York on September 27, after three days stay in London.

Mr. Mahatab intends to visit all parts of the U.S., and contact all sections of people, especially those who are interested in cultural activities.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 2, 2008.
Muslim Moharrum 1, 1372.
Parsi: Farvardin 20, 1322.
Sunrise 6-27 a.m.
Sunset 6-37 p.m.
Hightide 00-50, 12-49.
Lowtide 06-42, 18-56.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "The Importance of Knowing enough." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

B.P.C.C.: Reception to Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Home Minister Government of India, Congress House 6 p.m.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: Anniversary celebration of Chembur Children's Home at Chembur 4-30 p.m.

SCHOOL OF INDIA MUSIC: Public meeting to condole the death of the late Savai Gandharwa at Deodhar's Music School 9 a.m.

RASHTRIAYA MILL MAZDOOR SABHA: Meetings of clerks working in Bombay Textile mills at Mazdoor Manzil Parel 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building Fort 6-15 p.m.

ALL MALAYALEE CONVENTION: Reception Committee meeting at Podar College, Matunga 6-30 p.m.

FELICITATIONS TO ABIDALI

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Deputy Minister for Labour, Government of India, was felicitated by the Balkan-ji-Bari at a function held in his honour at the Bombay Secretariat, this evening.

The Minister also performed the inauguration of the Training Course in Child Welfare Work conducted by the Balkan-ji-Bari. Later he launched the "Home and World", an illustrated monthly magazine for the promotion of national and international understanding.

Mr. Ganapatishanker Desai, the Mayor of Bombay who presided at the reception praised the good work done by Mr. Abidadi, both in the cause of labour as well as the country.

Mrs. M. R. Masani presided at the latter function.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 D. Kumar, G songs, 08-15 Sunil Athavankar ,todi, 11-45 R. Ramnathkar, bilawal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 H. Singh, guitar, 13-40 Zorian Quartet and H. Nash, 17-30 S. Athavankar, multani, 18-10 H. Singh, guitar, 18-30 R. V. Jadhav, marwa, 19-00 Dilipkumar, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S. Athvankar, thumri. 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 R. V. Jadhav, chhayanat, 20-45 Dilipkumar, G songs, 21-15 T. Nagamma, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Elijah.

VARIATIONS 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 H. Singh, guitar, 08-45 S. D. Batish, H songs. 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Month's popular songs, 13-00 Bhavgeets. 13-30 S. D. Batish, H songs, 13-50 R. V. Jadhav, br. sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S. Golatkar party, M bhajan, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S. Golatkar party, M songs, 20-30 U talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 S. D. Batish, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 R. D. Nigoskar, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Subhagoben Desai party, garba, 18-20 Sudha Divetia, G geets. 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Nainan (Ahm.), 19-00 R. D. Nigoskar, khayal, 19-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Gitanjali (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Subhagben Desai party, garba, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay) (Ahm.), 21-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 21-30 R. D. Nigoskar, jaijaiwanti, 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: — 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' all-star bill, 18-00 English mag., 18-45 Home at eight, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C. Campion, 'Taxi', 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety road show.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

7,000 MILE TOUR ON TANDEM

A.I.R. Interview

On Sunday (September 21) at 9.45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview in English with Ahmad Sayag and Mrs. Asma Sayag, who recently visited Bombay after a 7,000 mile tour on a tandem. The broadcast can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Rainfall In West Bengal, Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 20 (PTI). Following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday:

Rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, rain or thundershowers have also been fairly widespread in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, South Madhya Pradesh, and Hyderabad and occurred locally in Orissa and North Deccan (Desh) with a few showers in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Konkan, South Deccan (Desh), Coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad. Scattered heavy falls have also been reported from Upper Assam, North Hyderabad and Deccan (Desh).

Forecast valid until the evening of Sunday:

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, and West Hyderabad and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, South Madhya Pradesh, the Konkon, Deccan (Desh) and East Hyderabad. A few showers are also likely in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North-west Madhya Pradeesh, Mysore, Madras State and Travancore Cochin.

Following is the daily All-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1952 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 p.m. IST on September 20.

Ahmedabad	94	74	0	29.3	+1.7
Baroda	92	73	0	28.4	—4.7
BOMBAY	86	78	0	59.9	—4.9
Calcutta	90	81	0.3	41.2	—2.8
Lucknow	97	79	0	32.2	—1.4
Madras	99	76	0.2	7.5	—5.6
Nagpur	92	76	0	24.8	—16.0
New Delhi	97	80	0	16.3	—4.8
Poona	83	71	T	18.2	+0.5
Surat	91	78	0	24.9	—13.2

Early Snowfall In Afghanistan

KABUL, Sept. 20 (PTI): Afghanistan had early snowfalls this year. According to the National Meteorological Bureau three centimeters of snow fell on 8th September at Ghorband on the Hinkukush mountain northwest of kabul.

Another snowfall was registered last week on Paghman hills fifteen miles west of Kabul.

RENT ENQUIRY BODY'S QUESTIONNAIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Associations of tenants and landlords in Bombay State and others concerned were requested to send their replies to the questionnaire issued by the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act Enquiry Committee on or before September 25, 1952, states the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note.

However, in view of the representations received from the said associations, the final date for receiving replies to the questionnaire has been extended to October 10, 1952.

The replies should, therefore, be sent to the Secretary of the Committee, C/o. the Commissioner of Labour, Wellington Cinema Building, Bombay, 2, so as to reach him on or before that date.

DAKOTA SERVICE TO ANDAMANS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): Indian National Airways have been granted permision, by the Air Transport Licensing Board to extend their Calcutta-Rangoon Dakota service to Port Blair in the Andamans, once a week, as an experimental measure, for a period of three months in the first instance, it is learnt.

The service is to be inaugurated after the Rangoon-Port Blair sector is technically organised for scheduled operations by Dakota aircraft.

MR. HIREY TO VISIT KOSBAD FARM

Mr. B. S. Hirey, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, will leave Bombay for Gholwad, on Monday, September 22. The Minister after visiting the Agricultural Farm at Kosbad will return to Bombay the same day.

Goa High Schools Can Present S.S.C. Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday: High schools in Goa which were on the list of high schools recognised by the University of Bombay in March 1952, for its Entrance Examination will be treated as approved high schools for the purpose of the S.S.C. Examination of the S.S.C. Examination Board and will be permitted to present candidates for the S.S.C. Examination direct upto and including the Examination to be held in March 1954, says the Secreary, S.S.C. Examination Board in a statement. He adds: The heads of these schools are advised to apply to the Board's office sometime in August 1953 for continuation of the approval extended to the schools for purposes of the S.S.C. Examination.

High schools in Goa which were not on the list of recognised high schools for purposes of the March 1952 Entrance Examination of the University of Bombay should apply immediately to the Board's office for approval of the schools for presenting candidates for the S.S.C. Examination. The question of allowing these schools to present candidates for the S.S.C. Examination direct will be decided after the schools are inspected and approved by the appropriate authorities of the Board. In the meantime, these schools are permitted to present candidates for the S.S.C. Examination through any other recognised or approved high school.

CORRECTION IN S.S.C. MARKS

BOMBAY, Saturday: In the statements of marks issued to candidates who passed the S.S.C. Examination, held in March of 1949, 1950 and 1951, with the benefit of condonation to which they were entitled under the S.S.C. Examination Regulations, the actual marks secured by the candidates in the subject have been shown and the remark "Condoned" entered against the subject or subjects in which the candidate's failure has been condoned. It has since been decided by the Board that in the statements of marks in the subjects of condonation be increased to 35 per cent at the request of the candidates concerned.

Such of the candidates as may wish to have their certified statements of marks corrected may send the statements to the office of the S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona—1, for necessary correction through the heads of their schools.

Few Showers Possible

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay City and Suburbs will continue to have cloudy skies with the possibility of a few showers on Sunday, report the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau in its mid-day forecast today.

No measurable amount of rain was recorded during the last twenty-four hours ending 8-30 a.m. today.

Maximum temperature today: 86 degrees. Minimum: 78 degrees.

Communications Board Reconstituted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Communications Board has been reconstituted by the Government of Bombay under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Public Works. This Board had ceased to exist from April 1 last, but the Government now considers its reconstitution necessary in order to obtain its advice on communication problems.

The Board is charged with the work of collection of statistics regarding the traffic rates and their corelation to area, population, agriculture and industry and to suggest ways and means for development of communications, including waterways, airways and also of railways and for achieving rail-road co-ordination.

The term of the Board is up to March 31, 1957.

The representatives of railways, airlines and commercial bodies are to be nominated by the respective organizations.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

PANDIT NEHRU complains that comic strips make him laugh, but ultimately leave him gloomy.

Herein the newspapers follow the philosopher's dictum of "not giving the public what they want, but making the public want what they give."

* * *

According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, it is the duty of the press to produce the "climate of opinion" which will help the government to achieve its objectives as stated in the constitution.

But the government also must sow dry ice into the clouds, and not drive them away by multi-point taxation.

* * *

"Normally speaking, high standards or high intelligence are not allied with large quantities of money", says Pandit Nehru.

But this can be offset by exchange compensation fund.

* * *

Addressing a Municipal election meeting in Madras, Rajaji compared the Congress to an old cow which deserved consideration at the hands of the voters.

This is pinjarapole politics. Now cow trees have sprung up.

* * *

Advising students to take to serious reading, Pandit Nehru said in Indore: "I am what I am today because of the habits I acquired in jail. If I had never been imprisoned, I would not be what I am today."

Pandit Nehru, apart from his foreign qualifications, is a Naini jail graduate. But the Communists complain that he does not recognise the Master of Arts degree of the Telengana University (underground.)

* * *

Referring to starvation deaths in Surat district, Mr D. N. Wandrekar denied the story in toto on the basis of his personal talks with the near relatives of those reported to have died of starvation.

But our "comrades" will persist that they had it from the mouth of the dead itself.

* * *

The twins from Cochin who were separated by an abdominal operation expired soon after.

The advocates of the disintegration of the United State of Travancore and Cochin must pipe down after this first test.

* * *

Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee stigmatised politicians as the "most shallow-brained and rootless people on the earth".

In these days of dynamic politics and quick changing policies, a politician cannot be static. As for lack of brains, it can be arranged on lease-lend basis or a brain trust can be created.

* * *

IN the death of Ramchandra Ganesh Kundgoalkar, popularly known as "Savai Gandharva", India loses a front rank vocalist and an actor of note who had done not a little to introduce Hindustani classical music on the Maharashtra stage. A shining star of the late Khan Abdul Karim Khan's school, Savai Gandharva's musical career was one of ups and downs.

At the height of fame as a vocalist, he quit the music hall for the theatre, to stage a comeback subsequently as the proverbial "prodigal". So he was popularly known as an actor among musicians and musician among actors, having a wide circle of fans. Unfortunately, he was immobilised from both these activities for the past ten years due a stroke of paralysis, which claimed him as a victim at last. Though his ambition was to die like his master Abdul Karim Khan in harness he was in the blackout in the last stage of his life.

* * *

It was in 1898 that Savai Gandharva first heard Abdul Karim Khan at one of his recitals at Kundgol, a live place near Hubli. He was so much captivated by the vocal wizardry of Abdul Karim that he went from place to place to hear his music repeatedly. Subsequently, he became his disciple and underwent a rigorous course of musical training. When he was blossoming forth as a class musician, the glamour of the Maharashtra theatre lured him and he joined as an actor in Natyakala Pravartak Mandali. At that time Bal Gandharva was taking the leading feminine role in Kirloskar Dramatic Company, and in between them, they shared the honour of introducing high power music in popular dramas. His character-acting in the drama "Sant Sakhubai" and the catchy songs are still cherished by theatre goers. In 1912, he started his own dramatic company and his first drama "Vinod" created a furore in theatre circles. After winding up this company, he became a freelance and acted for some time in the company of Hirabai Barodekar. His name and fame reached far and wide and at Amraoti music conference, he was awarded the title of "Savai Gandharva".

* * *

Though not gifted with the sweet slim and fluid voice of his master Abdul Karim Khan, Savai Gandharva followed the high traditions of classical music and worked his audience to a frenzy by his stirring style and perfect classical technique. Though his expression was sometime laboured, the correctness of his notes, marvellous 'Alap' and charming "Meends" kept the audience spellbound and drew encores. He was a master of 'Tans'. Many a music lover has spent sleepless nights, listening to Malkauns, Vasant, Hindol Bahar, Adana and Puria. The charity performance he gave in aid of Meerut Prisoners' Defence Fund under the presidentship of the late Mr. B. G. Horniman broke the box office record and went off as a class performance. His stylised songs like "Kiti Sangu Tula" in Pilu and the Bhajan "Rami Rangale" in Pahadi moved many to the height of ecstacy. The well known song "Chandrika hi Janu", which he used to render in Durga had a pleasant touch of Arabi Karnataki and was the rage of music-lovers. The charm of these musical pieces and his soulful rendering will not easily fade out of the mental picture of this generation. They will be living memorials of his art.

* * *

The late Khan Saheb could never forgive his disciple for having taken to the "cheap music" of the theatre. Decades back when Abdul Karim Khan was giving a concert at Blavasky Lodge, an actress of fame gave a recital the same night at the Royal Opera House. While there was gate-crashing and tumultous scenes at the latter place, there was thin attendance at Abdul Karim Khan's concert. Savai Gandharva was upset at the lack of discrimination of the masses. He suggested to Khan Saheb that if he would allow him to be his accompanist, their joint recital would attract huge crowds. Abdul Karim bluntly turned down the suggestion and told him that he could not sing with him on the same platform, unless he quit the stage for ever. This is said to be one of the turning factors which made Savai Gandharva to retrace his steps to the classical music field. To Khan Saheb, classical music was a life-time job, and he would not allow any of his disciples to play hide and seek with it. Returning as a penitent, Savai Gandharva was often seen accompanying Abdul Karim Khan in his concerts. This is the picture of "Guru-Sishya Bhava", the torch of music being handed over from generation to generation.

* * *

DEAD or alive, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is a legendary personality. His sensational escape from Calcutta, daredevil journey to Berlin, the foundation of Azad Hind movement, submarine trip to Tokyo, and final re-appearance as a "Liberator at the head of the Indian National Army on the eastern frontiers of India throw into the background even some of the thrilling encounters in World War II.

His book "The Indian Struggle for Freedom 1935-42", written in Europe, has been published in Calcutta last week. It deals mainly with the critical phases of India's freedom struggle with a clear picture of his policy, as distinct from the stand of the orthodox Congress leadership. The book ends with an evaluation of the August Revolution, and gives a clear indication of Netaji's plan of leading an army of liberation into India for the last stage of battle for freedom. He himself stated, "the last stage will come when active resistance will develop into an armed revolution. Then will come the end of the British rule in India." Kohima and Imphal saw the gallantry and the high morale of the Indian National Army. But that did not compel the British to quit India.

* * *

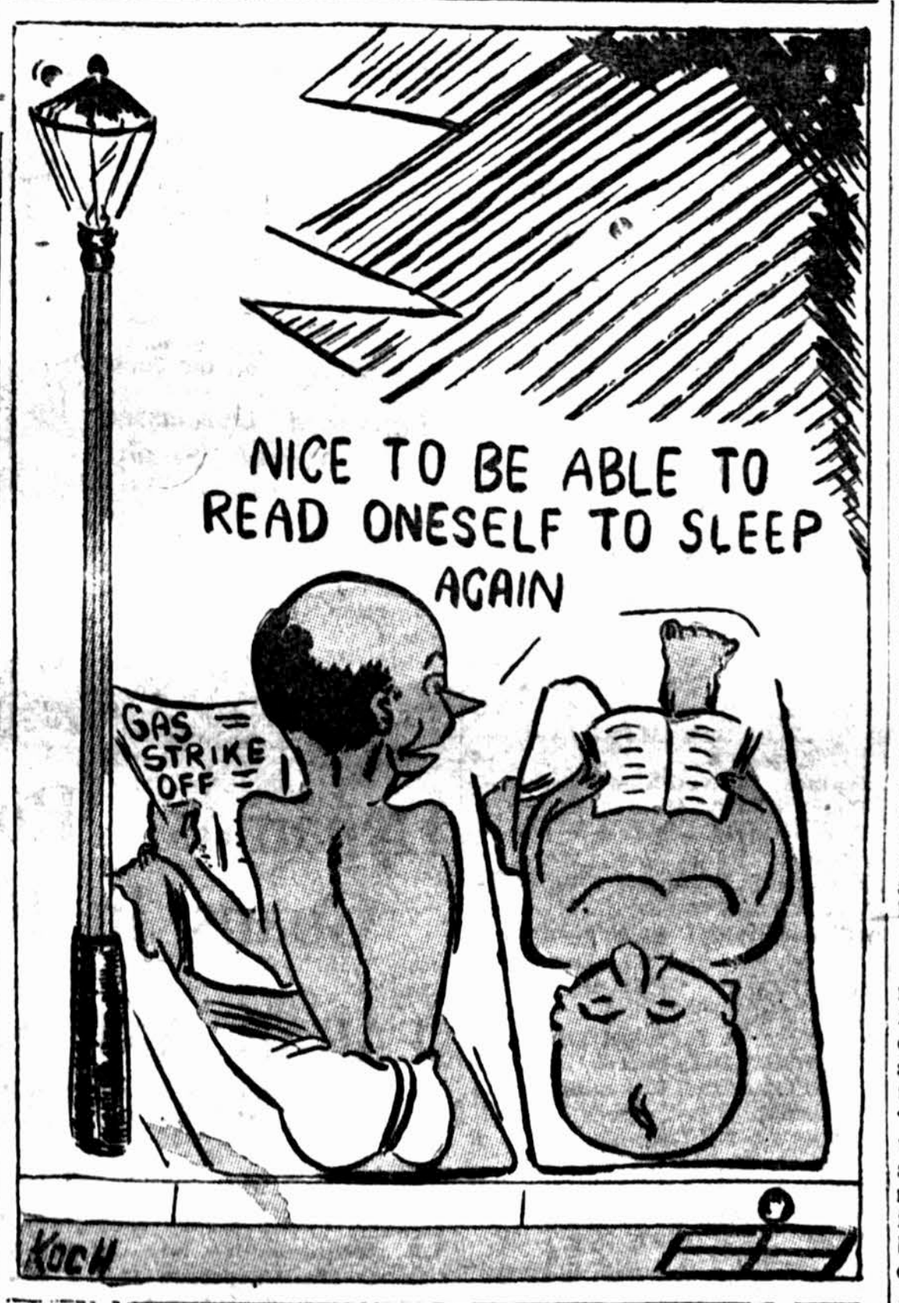
Surveying the events from 6th September, 1939, when Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with Lord Linlithgow after India was jockeyed into the war, to 8th August, 1942, when the Congress launched the "Quit India" movement. Netaji insinuates that the Congress missed the bus by not utilising Britain's difficulty as India's opportunity. He, as the head of the Forward Bloc, openly declared that he did not want Britain to win the war, because only after the defeat and break-up of the British Empire could India hope to be free. He advocated the launching of the Indian freedom struggle at once. He was definitely of the opinion, that if the Congress as a whole had taken up a bold and unequivocal attitude of determined opposition to the war from the very outset, Britain's war production in India would have been seriously affected, and also it would not have been easy for the British Government to send Indian troops on active service to the different theatres of war, far away from India. Consequently, in his view, by postponing a final decision on the war issue, Gandhi, Nehru and their followers helped the British Government indirectly. In his book, he comes to the conclusion that India would have got her freedom earlier, had she launched her struggle immediately at the outbreak of the war.

* * *

Needless to say that an armed revolution to end the British rule in India was unthinkable to Gandhiji, to whom non-violence was an article of faith. His open letter to Hitler and his statement "What would India's freedom be worth, if Britain had gone under?" summed up the Mahatma's initial reaction. He never entertained the idea of a "coup" and he had a keen sense of awareness that Indian political forces were not ready to strike at once. Did not Mr. Subhas himself meet Mr. Jinnah and Mr. V. D. Savarkar and come to the painful conclusion that both the leaders were more bent upon ploughing the lonely furrow, instead of making common cause for Indian freedom? Gandhiji wanted to prepare the ground slowly and steadily and mobilise national forces foolproof for the final 'denouement.' From "non-embarrassment" to individual Satyagraha and the climax of "Quit India" movement represented the evolution of Mahatmaji's policy for winning freedom. Gandhiji did not want to win freedom either as a satellite of Germany or as a stooge of Japan. In spite of his meticulous attitude, his draft resolution to the Congress Working Committee, following the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps, was vilified as "linking up with the Axis Powers" and the British authorities painted him as a pro-Axis agent.

* * *

The Mahatma was anxious to create world opinion in favour of India's freedom. His was a psychological warfare to convince the British and the Allied Powers that they could not win the war against Fascism, unless India was made free and enabled to pull her weight as an independent nation. The sympathy of America and the friendly intervention of men like Roosevelt would not have been possible, if India took up the line of Subhas Bose. If we had launched the freedom movement on the cry that that British should lose the war, we would have been tarred as pro-Axis agents and would probably have shared the fate of Germany or Japan. Gandhiji's line of action, though not departing from his high moral plane, effectively told on British war policy. Lord Wavell himself openly admitted that his time-table was upset and that the campaign for the re-conquest of Burma had to be postponed by a year, because of the 1942 movement. Mahatmaji was a stickler to "Means and Ends" and there were occasions when he had to go out of the Congress because of his priority for non-violence over the independence issue. On July 27, 1940, when the A.I.C.C. at Poona made an offer to Britain of co-operation in war efforts, if the demand for India's freedom was conceded, Mahatmaji refused to toe the line. Having been worsted in the freedom struggle during the war, we won our freedom from victorious Britain through a "bloodless revolution." This is the crowning achievement of Mahatma's India. Pyrrhic victories of the I.N.A. type, though spectacular, would not have carried us far.



TRAFFIC IN LIGHT

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, recently set up in New Delhi by the Government of India, under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with assistance from the UNESCO, starts active work from this week.

Organisational work has been completed and scientific workers can now start receiving the benefits of the Centre's service.

Unesco, as part of its contribution towards the establishment of Insdoc, has made available the services of an Expert Adviser in Documentation and an Expert Adviser in Translating Services. An Expert Adviser in Photographic Reproduction of Documents is likely to join shortly.

The most important function of the Centre is to receive and retain all scientific periodicals required in India, to supply photographic copies, translations and abstracts of articles required by laboratories or individual workers, and to be national repository for reports of the scientific work of the nation. It is also intended that through this Centre the scientific work of India will be made known and made available to the rest of the world.

Nearly 12,000 books are also available for reference in the N.P.L. library. The Centre will also if necessary, obtain copies of articles from abroad if the journals in question are not available in India.

About 50 per cent of the scientific literature of the world is published in languages other than English, and scientists not knowing these languages have usually to depend on various abstracting services to inform them about the scientific work of other countries. Translations into English are made from German, French, Russian, Czech, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish.

The Insdoc levies small charges for making available its services to scientific institutions and research workers. The charges are lower than those levied by the documentation centres abroad. The object is that the services of the Insdoc should be availed of by as many scientific workers as possible. Some microfilm readers supplied by Unesco are also available with the Centre. These are rented out to scientific institutions, universities etc., both in Delhi and in other regions of India.

FELLEXIA SURVIVES OBJECTION IN MONSOON CUP

Doubles For Purshottam And Purtu Singh

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Saturday.

FORM horses obliged today at Poona when the programme for the fourth day of the big meeting was decided. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's even-money favourite, Fellexia, Gilmore on her back made light of the opposition in the Monsoon Cup but the red cone went up no sooner the horses reached the unsaddling enclosure. The objection was lodged by runner-up, Downpour for interference a furlong from home but it was disallowed after a brief enquiry.

Earlier in the day in the lower division of the Mahomed Mustapha Talib Plate, Gilmore, rider of runner-up Homestretch also raised an objection against winner Steve and that too was overruled by the stewards.

A deadheat between solicitude and Montfort was awarded in the print Ganeshkhind Plate early in the afternoon. Solicitude had the measure of Durista fifty yards from the winning post and her rider, Harbutt took things easily but at the important end Montfort came with a terrific burst to deadheat.

The event pools were etasy to solve today. Ninety solvers of the double event collected Rs. 28-8 each and 79 punters who solved the treble event collected each Rs. 294-8.

Results:—

THE PARDI PLATE—6 Furs.

Mr. Doulat Jhamandas's KANIYA KUMARI 8-11 Hanuman S. 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's RAO PADMA 9-0 Russia 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's KIRANDEVI 8-11 Kasbekar 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's AROSA 8-11 Gilmore 4
Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.
Time: 1 min. 19-4/5 secs.
Won by: 1½ l, 1½ 1
Not run: Nutan Aarti, Dasturi,
Tote paid Rs. 37, for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 23, Rs. 38 for places.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's SOLICITUDE 8-7 Harbutt 1
Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT Dead Heat 7-11 Purshottam 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's DURISTA 9-1 Eldin 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-8 B. Khalil 4
Trainers: Buckley & H. Mcquade.
Time: 1 min. 16-4/5 secs.
Won by: D-ht., ½ l, 1½ l.
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 11, Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 18, Rs. 13 for places.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE—7 Furs. Div. II

Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 9-2 Purshottam 1
Mrs. T. Ferguson's HOMESTRETCH 9-2 Gilmore .. 2
Mr. J. Rustomji's MODEL QUEEN 8-0 Purtu S. 3
Mr. G. H. Virjee's WHY AGAIN 7-0 Mahomedali 4
Trainer: M. Nafa.
Time 1 min. 35-4/5 secs.
Not run: Gaya, Nav Bharat, Rose Tint.
Tote paid: Rs. 59 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 38, Rs. 20 for places.

THE DEHU PLATE—1½ Miles

Mr. E. J. Mashal's VIENNA WOODS 8-13 Purtu S. 1
Mr. Anantram J. Shah's GAME BID 7-13 Purshottam 2
Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's 9-4 P. Khade 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's GITANJALI 8-11 Antoo 4
Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.
Time: 2 mins 49 secs.
Won by: Hd., Shd., 4 l.
Not run: Poldo.
Tote paid: Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 32 for places.

THE HIGGINS PLATE—6 Furs.

M/s. N. K. and V. Daga's BIRTHDAY PRIDE 7-6 B. Khalil 1
Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's RADIATOR 7-10 Gilmore 2
M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas & Beharilal Dholandas's AWAARA 9-4 Damodar 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's KENNERETH 9-10 Devaney 4
Trainer: Maj. K. P. Jadhav.
Time: 1 min. 17-4/5 secs.
Won by: ¾ l, 3 l, Hd.
Not run: Mohabat, Solid Gold, Marhaba, Neptune's Daughter.
Tote paid: Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 22 for places.

THE MONSOON CUP—1-1/4 Miles

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FELLEXIA 9-4 Gilmore 1
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A.C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 8-7 Harbutt 2
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's ROADBORNE 8-11 Purtu S. 3
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 7-12 P. Khade 4
Trainer: Northmore
Time: 2 mins, 12-1/5 secs.
Won by: 3½ l, ½ l, 1½ l.
Not run: Pippy.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 12 for places.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE—7 Furs. Div I

Maharaja of Idar's DOUBLE BELL 8-10 Purtu S. 1
Mr. & Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-2 P. Khade 2
Mr. G. M. Omkar's ASHRAF KAMAL 8-8 Kheem S. 3
Mr. Kishen Lal Malhotra's KINDER GARDEN 8-11 A. Ahmed 4
Trainer: Uttam Singh
Not run: Lucky Guard, Girl Guide, Dilsher, Royal Impression.
Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 41, Rs. 19 for places.

'PERHAPS' FOUND DOPED

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 20: Last week's sensational winner "Perhaps" has now been found doped. Trainer D. M. Mistry's charge was sampled immediately after last week's victory and was found positive for alcohol. The trainer has been suspended, pending inquiries. It will be remembered that trainer Mistri's charges were detected for dope twice in the past. The first instance being way back in 1945 when Mistry's Passing Bell was "caught" and last year escaped from the season's controversial "Tisco" case.

Dixit's Fine Win In Chess Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chandrakant Dixit scored a fine victory over Kshitish Sheth in a keenly contested game in the sixth round of the Chess Club of India Championship at Chetana today evening. Young Kshitish extended Dixit to the end game stage. Dixit is doing well in his group and is most likely to figure in the final league of the tournament. He has however, lost a game to D. R. Vakil who is leading in his group.

In Group I B. S. Agnihotri who has been unbeaten so far stands first with only one round to go and has assured himself a place in the final league.

A brilliant victory of fifteen-year-old Ashwin Manseta over B. J. Vajifdar upset whatever chances the latter had of making the final. There was a keen struggle in the Opening and the Middle-game and both the players emerged more or less unscathed with a Bishop and four Pawns against a Knight and four Pawns. Manseta's Bishop proved itself too strong for Vajifdar's Knight in the ensuing struggle, the young boy claiming a deserved win.

In Group III D. R. Vakil is leading the field while in Group II the position is not clear as there is no player with an unbeaten record. However Sanwarmal Todi and P. L. Thakar are now the best placed players for promotion with thirteen year old Rajat Nanavati holding an outside chance. Only two players will be taken from each group for the final league to be played on Wednesday evening.

The results were as follows:

Group I: H. Nanavati 0, S. H. Bharucha 1; S. M. Madgavkar 0, R. B. Tendle 1; B. S. Agnihotri 1, B. V. Khare 0; M. V. Tahilramani 1, A. Lakhani 0;

Group II: N. G. Bapat 0, P. L. Thakar 1; S. B. Todi 1, K. B. Mehta 0;

Group III: Chandrakant Dixit 1, K. S. Sheth 0; A. Manseta 1, B. J. Vajifdar 0.

Rangers Staging Meet For Novices

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rangers are staging a Novices Tournament at the Head Police Office Compound at Crawford Market at 9 p.m. on Saturday the 27th September.

Admission to the show is free—no charge at all—and the main bout is a most attractive one between Peter Prince and Hugh Baker. The only other star on the bill will be S. Shirazi, who is keen on a trial fight before he returns to the ring seriously. The Weigh-in takes place at the Police Club at 6 p.m. on Friday 26th September.

Entries should be sent to Mr. Terry Adams C/o Head Police Office.

Latchford Outclassed By Narpat Singh

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Holder of the Western India title for many years past Rajkumar Narpat Singh completely outclassed D. Latchford, who came with a big reputation from Madras in three games, conceding only two points in the whole semifinal round match this evening. R. K. Narpat Singh beat D. Latchford 9-1, 9-0, 9-1.

Miss Tehmi Vakil similarly outclassed Miss S. Mahtab 9-3, 9-5.

Globe Sport's Rally To Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After being a goal in arrears till midway through the second half, Globe S.C. rallied splendily to beat Bombay Gymkhana by three goals to one in the Second Division Harwood Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Globe S. C. completed their last engagement with 18 points. Their only rival for supremacy is Indian Gymkhana who with 11 matches have collected 17 points. They have one more match in hand against Goans "B" but even if they draw with them they will be the League champions on better goal average.

Earlier Kores Employees and Bhimraj F. C. shared two goals in the third Division League. Balgopal scored for Kores and Nanguankar scored for Bhimraj.

In the Georgean Cup Bhim Prakash earned a walk-over at the expense of Gujerat "A".

The following were the results of the Fourth Division matches:

Lever "B" 2 (J. Fernandes 2), Nagpada F.C. (Zahir and Rajhoo); Gujerat F. C. 3 (Dadu 2 and A. Chiman), Young Parel 1 (Jagdish); Wadala 1 (Richard), Bombay Star 1 (Habib).

Keen Doubles Ties In W.I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Keen doubles matches were witnessed this evening in the Western India Open Badminton Championships when a heavy programme was gone through at the Bombay Gymkhana courts.

Natekar and Shirke were extended to three games by Prabhakar Jhaveri and Dhongade, the former pair won 18-16, 7-15, 15-8.

Pakistan players were seen in action, but did not impress so much, probably due to their inability to settle down to conditions. S. Hussein of Pakistan and Anant Kalyanpurkar had to fight really hard to gain victory. Playing a more aggressive game, helped them to a great extent. The winners beat Nilkanth and Kavarna 18-17, 11-15, 18-13.

MOHUN BAGAN BEAT ARYANS TO ENTER I. F. A. SHIELD FINAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI).

MOHUN BAGAN, runners-up, entered the knal of the I.F.A. Shield tiurnament today beating Aryans by two goals to nil in their replayed match. This was Mohun Bagan's ninth entry into the shield final. The team has won the shield only three times in the last 40 years.

The huge crowd that witnessed the game was disappointed, as the standard of play on both sides did not reach up to expected heights. The losers had more of the game in the first half but poor kicking in front of the goal mouth cost them the match.

Aryans started the venture confidently, and, in the second minute they got their first scoring chance but failed to convert it.

S. Ghosh, Mohun Bagan left-half hesitated to clear but B. Das and S. Roy in turn could not connect, the ball going out safety. The initiative still rested with Aryans, and, in the fourth minute S. Cbakravarty was well placed but S. Chatterji, Mohun Bagan keeper, rushed out and held before the Aryan forward could take a crack at the ball.

But the tables were turned in the sixth minute. As Babu, Mohun Bagan outside-right broke away dodging past S. De and centred correctly to Basith, who found the net with a first timer. This reverse failed to unnerve Aryans and at one stage they looked determined to get an equaliser.

Three minutes later Manna was beaten in a tackle with A. S. Roy, Aryan outside-right, but S. Chatterji again came to the rescue and cleared before Roy could do any damage. Towards the close of the first half Mohun Bagan made two more openings through Anthony, outside left, but the speed and dash of the Aryan defenders prevented further scoring.

A second minute penalty goal in the second half upset Aryans' calculations completely and they struggled like a beaten team till the end. B. Roy and Basith both jumped to get the ball in the Aryan penalty box, and, while descending, the former handled, Manna converted.

Aryans' forwards rallied for a time but lacked scoring power. In the twenty-fifth minute Rameshwar, Mohun Bagan inside-left, ran down but instead of kicking straight into the goal brought down Sett, Aryan goal keeper, the ball rolling away.

Teams were:—

MOHUN BAGAN: S. Chatterji, P. Barua and S. Manna, S Guha, T. Ao and S. Ghosh, Babu, S. Banerji, Basith, Rameshwar and J. Anthony.

ARYANS: S. Sett, B. Roy and S. Gupta, A. Mitter S. Sarbadhikary and S. De, S. Roy, S Chakravarty B. Das Bapi Roy and S. Datta.

CALLAN CUP WINNERS

The Callan Cup Football Tournament, which concluded recently was annexed by the Burmah-Shell Sports Club. The winning team is seen above with standing (l. to r.): Rego, Maxie, Middlecoat, Noronha, Franklin and A. P. Fernandes. Sitting (l. to r.) are Ron Wilmed. Soonawala, Terrence, Angelo and Bernard.

Dynamos Run Through Goans In Rovers Cup

PARAB AND LALOO SCORE TWO GOALS EACH

DYNAMOS F.C. ..... 5 GOAN SPORTS 'A' 0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GOAN Sports proved easy meat for Dynamos F.C. and were trounced five love, in the preliminary round of the Rovers Cup at the Cooperage this evening. The winners now meet West Rajasthan Club, Bikaner.

There were no two minds about the superiority of Dynamos. Goan Sports did well to hold the fort for two thirds of the opening session. Then suddenly the defence wilted under pressure and the next seven minutes saw Dynamos net thrice to cross over with this comfortable lead.

Parab opened the account with a scorcher off Sawant's pass that did not give custodian Carvalho a chance. (1-0) Two minutes later Laloo headed from close in (2-0); and after five minutes in the 25th minute, Parab scored of a flag kick that the goalie did not even attempt to intercept (3-0).

After the breather, Janki crowned a solo effort to notch the fourth goal when the succeeding session was as many minutes old (4-0).

Undaunted by this deficit, Goan Sports showed commendable fight and carried out quite a number of sorties into the Dynamos goal area, that would have brought tangible results had only the forwards shown more dash and opportunism; as many as four reasonably easy chances were muffed up.

Midway through the second period Laloo scored with a beautiful header off Sawant's pass (5-0) Dynamos had further chances to enable them reach the half dozen mark, but they failed to utilise them.

The teams were:

DYNAMOS F.C.: Sanjiva; Shetty and Puthran; Narayan, Uchil and Salvi; Sawant, Aziz, Laloo, Parab and Janki.

GOAN SPORTS "A": Carvalho; Joaquim and Rodricks; A. D'Souza, T. Gama and M. D'Souza; P. N. Pai, M. Fernandes, G. D'Costa, L. Rodricks and C. Vaz.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

Naresh Kumar Plays Grand Game To Win Doubles

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI).

NARESH KUMAR India's number one in partnership with Madan, won men's doubles title in the Calcutta Hard Court Championship today. Kumar and Madan had to fight all the way against Mahindar Singh and Sumant Misra before they could clinch the match at 6-4, 9-7.

Kumar dominated the game with his net play and both Misra and Singh found him a hard man to pass. K. B. Madan suppjorted Kumar well throughout and astounded fans with his powerful services today.

Mahindar Singh and Sumant Misra took a 3-0 lead in the first set, due to Naresh Kumar dropping his service in the second game.

But in the fourth game, Madan surprisingly serving aces, won his service comfortably to make it 3-1. Then Misra dropped his service in the fifth game to make things more even at 3-2. Kumar levelled matters with his service game and they went on to win the set at 6-4.

A stern fight ensued in the secont set. The set went to sixteen games before Kumar and Madan could win the set and match.

The set started sensationally with Misra dropping his first service game. Madan followed suit to make matters even and the games went with the service till Mahindar Singh dropped his service in the fifteenth game to give Kumar and Madan a slender 8-7 lead. It was Kumar's service next and he made no mistake to end the match with a perfect smash.

The result were:

Men's open Doubles Final

N. Kumar and K. B. Mandan beat S. C. Misra and Mahindar Singh 6-4, 9-7.

Ladies Open Singles Final

Miss V. Alexy vs. Mrs. C. E. Cargin 4-6, 7-5. (Unfinished).

K. Jayant Beats Bergmann

COIMBATORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): K. Jayant of Bengal, India's Number Two, defeated Richard Bergmann of England in an exhibition table tennis match played here last night.

Johnny Leach, another English international, National champion Thiruvengadam of Madras and former All-India champion Sivaraman also took part in the games.

Jayant in irresistible form last night caught the former world champion on the wrong foot frequently witfh his fierce back flicks and his victory was well deserved though surprising.

The following are the results:

Singles: Jayant beat Bergmann 21-18, 21-16, Leach beat Thiruvengadam 21-15, 21-16, Bergmann beat Sivaraman 21-9, 21-19, Bergmann beat Leach 21-18, 21-15, Leach beat Raghavan 21-17, 21-15.

Doubles: Bergmann and Leach beat Sivaraman and Jayant 24-22, 12-21, 21-17, Jayant beat Thiruvengadam (one game) 22-20.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Students Union "A" vs Shree Krishna (Puthli Cup); 5-30 p.m. Gauhati Town vs. Bombay Amateurs (Rovers—Second round.)

St. Vavier's Gound, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Volkart S.C. 4-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Tata "A". 5-30 p.m. Globe "A" vs Asbestos Cement.

Central Rly. Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. L.W. Dept. (Jacob C.) vs K.P.C.A., 4-30 p.m. Our Friend Circles vs. Twinkle Star, 5-30 p.m. Young Gujerat "A" vs. Young Boys Mominpura.

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana

3-30 p.m. W.I. Championship.

TABLE TENNIS

4-00 p.m. First and 2nd Rounds of Mixed Doubles; Followed by First and Second Rounds of Junior Doubles; 5-00 p.m. First and Second Rounds of Men's Doubles: Followed by Quarter-finals and Semi-finals of Women's Doubles; Followed by Third Round and Quarter Finals of Junior Singles; 7-00 p.m. First and Second Rounds of Consolation Singles.

SQUASH

Cricket Club of India

6-00 p.m. Finals of W.I. Championships.

"The Almost Impossible"

HAYDOCK PARK, (Lancashire), Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The "almost impossible" happened in a two horse race over one mile here today when the contestants could not be separated as they flashed past the post, the judge declaring a deadheat.

This was only the second time that this had happened on the British turf in the past 32 years. Three year old Wellington Castle by Lincolnshire farmer M. F. Dennis and ridden by Australian jockey W. T. Evans was an odds on favourite to beat Mr. E. Pacitto's six-year old Top Drawer by Douglas Smith.

Smith forced Top Drawer up to deadheat in the last stride after Wellington Castle had appeared to be winning.

The last time this rare event happened was at the Carlisle Summer Meeting in 1948, the deadheaters then being Lord Lovat's Desire and Mrs. Lurline Brotherton's Blancador. Previous occasion was at New Market in 1920.

First Stage Completed In World Airline Trip

ROME, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): French journalist Jean Marie Audibert, trying to beat the "round the world by airline" record, arrived here today two hours after leaving Paris, and left later for Tel Aviv.

Inter-Varsity North Zone Soccer Game Ends In Draw

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20 (PTI): The second round match of the North Zone Inter-Varsity Football Tournament between Allahabad and Banaras ended in one-one draw at the University pavilion ground.

Extra time too failed to bring any decision.

Exhibition Soccer In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Delhi Football Association eleven beat the Hindustan Aircraft by two goals to one in an exhibition soccer match played at the Municipal Stadium here this evening.

Sedgman Will Not Turn Pro.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman, Australian holder of the Wimbledon and American lawn tennis singles titles, was reported today as saying that he would definitely not turn professional.

Sedgman, who is in Los Angeles, was quoted in Melbourne newspaper, "The Argus", after a radio telephone interview.

When asked was it right that he would not be turning professional, Sedgman said, "Yes. That is definite. That is what I have been saying all along."

According to the newspaper, Sedgman stated that he had never had much inclination to turn professional.

The interviewer referred to reports that Sedgman was tired of international tennis, and he replied, "Well, it is a terrific strain trying to keep at your peak, week after week."

He was then asked whether this year would be his last Davis Cup appearance and his answer was, "I will have to wait an dsee when I get home. After all, I haven't been selected yet to play in the Davis Cup."

Top Professionals To Play A Challenge

LONDON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Four of golf's top professionals are to engage in a challenge four-ball match at Walton Heath, Surrey, next Friday, September 26. They are Bobby Locke, South Africa's holder of the British Open Gold Championship, Henry Cotton like Locke three times winner of the open, Fred Daly, former open and match play champion who is contesting the match play championship final today and Eric Brown, a Scott who had several successes on the continent before ocmpleting his apprenticeship as a protessional.

It will be something more than an exhibition game, for two London newspapers are putting up substantial stakes, the "Ness of the World" backing Cotton and Daly while "the Sunday Dispatch" is backing Locke and Brown.

The match will provide the nearest comparison outside a direct match between Locke and Cotton.

After the Cotton-Daly partnership had been settled Locke picked Brown as his partner.

The match will be over thirty-six holes and the twot winners will each receive 250 sterling and the losers 100 sterlings. The losing newspaper will pay the money.

SHEPPARD WILL CAPTAIN SUSSEX NEXT SUMMER

HOVE, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): David Sheppard, Cambridge University and England cricketer who finished top of the first class batting averages this season will captain Sussex next summer.

Announcing this today the Sussex Club said the committee had unanimously elected him to the office and Sheppard has accepted.

Sheppard who was born at Regae in March 1929 captained Cambridge this summer and played in two tests against the Indians. He toured Australia and New Zealand with M.C.C. team in 1950-51 and also appeared in the Oval test against the West Indies in 1950.

Playing for Cambridge and Sussex this season Sheppard hit 2,262 runs for an average of 64.62.

D. S. SHEPPARD

Travancore In Final Of Varsities Soccer

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 20 (PTI): In the semi-final of Inter-Varsity Football Tournament (South Zone) held this evening, Travancore University beat Madras University by one goal to nil.

Within five minutes of the start Raju Baso, Travancore centre-forward scored the only goal for Travancore by a magnificent shot which left the Madras goalie helpless.

The Travancore forwards combined well and frequently invaded the Madras goal mouth but Prabhakar under the Madras bar was always alert and saved many shots.

Gandhi Plays Erratic

C. C. I. TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The erratic play of S. N. Gandhi caused his downfall at the hands of young B. S. Khambatta in the third round of the men's singles of the Cricket Club of India Table Tennis Open tournament played at their courts this evening, thus causing a major surprise.

Another noted performance was that of C. R. Kelekar against S. V. Gaokar, which the former lost after drawing his opponent to three games. The scores being 21-18, 19-21, and 24-22 in favour of Gaokar, who entered the fifth round of the first quarter. It was only in the deciding game that Gaokar put his best foot forward and clinched the issue over the extra points.

The results were:—

MEN SINGLES

SECOND ROUND (First Quarter): D. Solomon w.o. C. P. Joshi; S. V. Gaokar w.o. M. R. Shukla 14-21, 21-11, 21-11; C. R. Kelekar beat S. K. Vasudevan 21-1, 21-11; M. K. Shrinivasan beat E. J. Biem 21-8, 21-19; R. M. Chandavarkar beat S. K. Shriyan 13-21, 21-13, 21-12; T. Oya beat E. S. Anklesaria 21-15, 21-11; B. Surendra beat R. R. Das 21-17, 21-10; J. V. Desai beat B. S. Tolar 19-21, 21-16, 21-12; D. S. Kapur beat Vinod Shah 21-10, 21-13; E. S. Divekar w.o. V. M. Thomas, D. J. Shah beat G. L. Balsavar 21-10, 15-21, 21-10; R. M. Chokri w.o. G. J. Aolsanha; N. L. Bajaj beat H. K. Shinda 21-15, 17-21, 21-18; F. A. Saria beat W. B. Gadekar 21-16, 17-21, 21-19; S. B. Kirtiker beat K. M. Toprani 21-7, 21-17; A. Aeron beat S. V. Merchant 7-21, 21-15, 21-12.

THIRD ROUND: B. Surendra beat E. J. Bien 21-13, 12-21; N. L. Bajaj beat F. A. Saria 21-10, 21-15; D. W. Gaitondi beat J. C. Shah 21-19, 21-14; R. M. Chandawarkar beat T. Oza 21-4, 21-13; Shah A. N. w.o. D. F. Pandole; M. D. Chube w.o. B. Pradup; S. H. Sulthankar beat H. Shapoorker 21-8, 21-7; R. J. Dawada beat D. Suryanarayan 21-19, 21-15; C. R. Kelekar beat M. K. Srinivas 21-14, 21-14; V. C. Toprani beat M. T. Aitamber 21-13, 17-21, 21-14; B. S. Khambatta beat S. N. Ghandhi 21-18, 17-21, 21-14; S. V. Gaokar beat D. Solomon 21-11, 21-17; V. D. Parker beat D. M. Toprani 21-13, 18-22, 21-12; D. S. Kapur beat E. S. Divaker 21-3, 21-13; Aaron beat S. B. Kirtikar 21-15, 21-18; R. M. Choksi beat D. J. Shah 17-21, 21-15, 21-19.

FOURTH ROUND: (first and second quarter) M. D. Chube beat V. C. Toprani 21-15, 21-17; V. D. Kerkar beat A. N. Shah 21-12, 23-21; B. S. Khambatta beat S. H. Susilasankar 21-6, 21-19; S. V. Gaokar beat C. R. Kelekar 21-18, 19-21, 24-22; R. J. Daruda beat D. W. Gaitone 21-16, 21-17; A. Aeron beat N. L. Baja 21-14, 21-11; B. Surendra beat R. M. Chandawarkar 21-9, 21-15; R. M. Choksi beat D. S. Kapur 21-14, 21-15.

Fourth quarter second Round: A. S. Rane beat K. S. Ganapati 21-12, 21-12; A. S. Pardiwala beat R. Shetty 22-20, 21-16; V. Rangarath beat N. Radhakrishnan 25-27, 21-16; S. V. Asher beat K. P. Menon 21-5, 21-7; V. Venkatraman beat L. A. Ramani 9-21, 21-18, 21-19; M. V. Mondkar beat M. R. Kini 21-19, 17-21, 21-18; P. A. Vaidyanathan beat S. R. Aiyar 22-21, 21-18; Prabhu beat K. A. Mundkar 21-18, 18-21, 21-15; B. Srinivasan beat A. S. Munderkar 21-9, 21-8; M. V. Mundkar beat M. R. Kini 21-19, 17-21, 21-18; P. A. Kikshit beat J. B. Shirke 21-18, 21-17; M. Sayers beat A. G. Dandekar 21-13, 21-10; K. V. Nair beat K. S. Menon 21-13, 21-18; N. Sampat beat R. R. Shirde 21-15, 21-13; I. Swamy beat R. S. Thakkar 21-7, 21-12; D. D. Walawalkar beat V. S. Bangera 9-21, 21-17, 21-18; M. L. Apte beat R. B. Patkar 21-13, 18-21, 21-11.

R. KRISHNAN WINS SINGLES TITLE

MADURA, Sept. 20 (PTI): R. Krishnan Madras number one won this evening the singles finals of the Presidency Hardcourt Tennis Tournament Madura defeating P. S Seshadri by three sets to one, and retained the singles trophy of the tournament.

Nehru Warns Bhopal Ministry

(Continued from Page 3 Col 2)

port on the health of India. Municipal Committees used to issue their annual report. The war gave a timely relief to the jaded nerves of the officials, who ceased to issue these periodical reports. In very few cases they have been resumed.

The war ended in 1945. Then came partition and independence. Even these are three years old and yet the publication of these periodical reports by most of the bodies has not yet been resumed. It is true that a new series of annual reports, in the shape of reviews of the Ministries are issued now to educate the Members of Parliament. In the executive-dominated situation, these reports are either favourable or innocuous and present conditions, which are very greatly flattering to the Minister and officials. What is needed, however, is a dispassionate account of the achievements, problems and organisation of the departments. This calls for a very high level of integrity on the part of Minister and officials responsible. This is expecting too much from human beings. What is however, needed is that departments or public bodies should be obliged to issue their annual reports regularly. This can be done only if some statutory obligation were placed or whiphand was used. In the case of Municipal Committees, for instance, the Government should suspend its grant-in-aid, if their annual reports were not issued by a certain date in the year. In other cases, the promotion of the head of the department should be stopped, unless he submits the annual report to the Government by a specified date in a year.

The administration will continue to slide downwards unless annual reports of its activities were regularly issued and thereby provided material to the public and the press to appraise its efficiency.

Ex-Queen Narriman Enters Clinic

LAUSANNE, Sept. 20. Ex-Queen Narriman of Egypt entered Lausanne's fashionable women's clinic of Montchoisi last night.

It is understood she will stay in the clinic for about ten days receiving treatment but it is not thought that she will undergo an operation.

Bombay University Team In Zone Final

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 20 (PTI): Bombay beat Nagpur by one goal to nil in the semi-final match of the South Zone Inter-University Football Tournament here today. The finals between Bombay and Travancore University will be played on Sept 22.

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HAS MALIK ANYTHING UP HIS SLEEVES?

Plan For Cease-Fire In Korea

KREMLIN PLANNING NEW MOVE

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPA). SOVIET United Nations delegate Jacob Malik's third postponement of his return to Moscow stirred speculation today that Russia may be preparing a new move to break the Korean armistice deadlock, reports K. C. Thaler, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Western experts on Russian policy said there were signs that the Soviet may come up with a compromise proposal for a ceasefire. They said the Kremlin might suggest that a truce be concluded on the basis of agreements already reached in Pan Mun Jom military negotiations. Then the sole remaining issue — repatriation of war prisoners — could be settled by civilian delegations after the shooting ceases.

If as is thought the Kremlin is planning a new Korea move, Malik would be the obvious choice to make it. It was he who first suggested Korean peace talks last year.

Indication that something is brewing in Russia on the Korean issue was the failure of this week's Moscow communique on the Chinese-Soviet negotiations to mention Korea, although the war must have been a major topic of the discussion. Western experts believe Russia thought it wiser diplomatically not to prejudice the case by making a formal statement of policy at this time.

These observers say they also have detected indications in the Soviet press that the Communist might be willing to agree to a piecemeal armistice that would permit an immediate ceasefire on the present battleline. This interpretation was supported by the fact that the official Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, published a proposal by Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party, candidate for the American Presidency, along these lines. Although the Pravda did not comment on the proposal, the newspaper's treatment and timing of the report suggested the idea was not unwelcome to the Communists.

They Died Of Thirst

FATE OF INDIAN 'DAKOTA'S' CREW

KHARTOUM, (Sudan) Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The Irish captian and crew of two Indians of a 'Dakota' aircraft which crashed in the Subian desert have been found dead from thirst.

The aircraft missing since Monday had been chartered by Aden Airways to ferry Muslim pilgrims between Aden and Jedda. It had no passengers aboard when it crashed. It was found 50 miles to south-east of Wadi Halfa in the Sudan— 200 miles off course.

The Captain of the plane was identified only as an Irishman called Shene. He died in a state of exhaustion shortly after a Royal Air Force land rescue party reached him.

The bodies of two of the Indian crew who apparently stumbled out of the wreckage to search for water were found nearby during the night.

U. S. JET CRASHES INTO DORMITORY

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPA) An American jet plane crashed into a railroad worker dormitory near Fukuoka City today, killing the pilot and at least one Japanese in the flaming wreckage, the Kyodo News agency reported.

The falling plane severed a tram car linewhich temporarily halted local rail service the news agency said.

Fukuoka is on the north coast of Kyushu, Japan's southernmost island.

Police Ill-Treatment Not Proved

SATARA MAGISTRATE DIS MISSES ACCUSED'S COMPLAINT

A MAGISTERIAL inquiry into the allegation of ill-treatment by the Satara police of the two accused persons Shri S. N. Apte and Shri N. S. Bhave in the Jalmandir Dacoity Case at Satara, has proved that the allegations are not true, according to the findings published by the Government today.

These two persons along with the other six accused in the case were arrested on July 31, 1952 by the police in connection with the house breaking and theft of the idol of Goddess Bhavani from the Jalmandir at Satara and produced before the City Magistrate on August 1, 1952 and remanded into police custody for seven days. They all were again produced by the police before the City Magistrate on August 7, 1952 and were again remanded into police custody for further seven days. All the accused were again produced before the City Magistrate on August 14, 1952 and were remanded into the Magisterial custody by the City Magistrate and they ceased to be in Police Custody since then.

SUDDEN COMPLAINTS

During all this period of police custody and upto August 16 and on the occasions when they were produced before the City Magistrate who had specifically asked them whether they had any complaint against the police, no complaint was made by anyone of them except one on August 7, 1952 by Shri Apte. The City Magistrate who had directed medical examination of Shri Apte found the complaint untrue. During this period, interviews were granted to legal advisers and relatives of the accused but no complaint was made to any one of them also, by the accused. Similarly, no com-

(Continued on Page 14)

TESTING WHEAT FOR WEAVIL

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Sept. 20 (UPA). A new scientific method of detecting destructive wheat weavil in wheat shipments through the use of x-ray, it was announced by Westinghouse Electric Corporation today.

The new inspection unit, called Gixu by its makers, can test a cartload of wheat in about 15 minutes, Westinghouse said.

Three Killed In 'Dakota' Crash

ORLY AIRPORT, Paris, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter). Three people were killed and one seriously injured when a two-engined United States Air Force 'Dakota' crashed near here today.

The plane with a crew of four aboard as coming in to land at Orly when it lost height in the thick fog, hit a telegraph pole and crashed.

The 'Dakota' ripped the roofs off several houses before it ploughed into an open field and burst into flames. No civilians were hurt.

Two Killed In Plane Crash

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A United States Air Force "Thunder" jet-fighter crashed on a building in Fukuoka, Japan, today, killing the pilot and a Japanese civilian.

Mr. Brahm Prakash, Chief Minister of Delhi State, announced here today that an Industrial Board would be set up shortly to help industrialise the state.

INCREASE IN STATUTORY SELLING PRICE OF STEEL

Revision Of Retention Rates Payable To SCOB

NEW DELHI, September 20.

THE Government of India have decided to increase the statutory selling prices of steel by about Rs. 50 per ton on an average. The increase will come into force from September 22, 1952. A notification to this effect is being published in the Gazette of India.

The retention prices for the Steel Corporation of Bengal were revised on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, which was requested in May last to re-examine the retention prices for the year 1951, in the light of the actual production of steel by the company during that year.

After the late Tariff Board submitted its report in May 1951 on the fair retention prices of steel produced both by Tatas and Scob, the Government announced an increase of Rs. 11 per ton to both the producers from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, to compensate them for increase in works costs. Revised retention prices were also fixed for them for the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1954.

SCOB'S REQUEST

Scob, however, represented to the Government that the increase in price due to them for the year 1950 should be calculated on their actual production. The Government of India examined representation, and allowed an additional increase of Rs. 11 per ton for the year 1950, and, as regards the company's claim for 1951, the Government asked the Tariff Commission to re-examine it.

Subsequently, the Government of India also asked the Tariff Commission that, if, in re-examining the prices for 1951, the Commission considered that any revision of the retention prices for 1952 and onwards was called for, Government would be glad to consider its recommendations.

The Tariff Commission's report has not yet been released to the press, but its four main recommendations, which have all been accepted by the Government of India, have been published in a resolution.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are:— (1) The fair retention prices of steel produced by the Steel Corporation of Bengal for (a) January-June 1951 (b) July-December 1951 and (c) 1952 should be resigned. The prices recommended by the Commission work out, on an average to Rs. 309 per ton for January-June 1951 Rs. 303 per ton for July-December 1951 and Rs. 319 per ton for the year 1952.

(2) The retention prices for defective and non-standard products should be Rs. 10 per ton less than those for standard products and should be given effect to simultaneously with the prices for standard products.

(3) The price of spelter has been taken at Rs. 1.907 per ton in calculating the works costs for 1951 and at Rs. 1,900 per ton for 1952. Necessary adjustments on this account with the company should continue to be made for the actual cost of spelter as at present.

(4) Company should exercise stricter control over the consumption of ingot moulds and bottoms.

Action on other recommendations, it is stated, is being taken separately.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS MEET NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (PTI): A four-man deputation representing handloom weavers in India met Prime Minister Nehru here today and urged him to adopt "immediate and effective" measures for affording protection to the industry.

In a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister the deputation suggested that production of dhoties and sarees of all counts should be reserved to the handloom industry and that handloom products should be exempted from Sales Tax, Octroi and other duties.

The memorandum said several of the 28 lakhs of handlooms had been rendered idle resulting in the unemployment of a majority of the one crore people engaged in the industry.

The memorandum suggested that as a measure repeat measure of immediate relief, handloom-weavers should be given loans similar to the Taqavi or agricultural loans.

35 Huts Gutted

MAHBUBABAD, Sept. 20 (PTI): Thirtyfive huts were completely gutted in a fire broke out in Nallella village on September 14.

ENVOY TO NEPAL

Shri B. K. Gokhale, whose appointment as India's Ambassador to Nepal has been announced.

Reception To Indian Film Delegation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPA). Chandulal Shah, President of the Film Federation of India, and a group of prominent Indian film personalities were the guests of honour at a reception given here last evening by Howland Sargeant, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. Among the guests were the newly arrived Ambassador of India, G. L. Mehta, and Mrs. Mehta. Mrs. Sargeant, who in private life is Hollywood film star Myrna Loy, and other representatives of diplomatic and culture activities in Washington.

Other representatives of the Indian cinematic industry who were guests of honour at the reception included actors and actresses Ranbir, Raj Kapoor, Suryakumari, Nargis, Prem Nath and Arundhati Mukerjee and a number of film producers and technicians.

The Indian group is here under the United States exchange of persons programme designed to increase the understanding between the peoples of America and other countries.

The party was held at Blair House, government-owned mansion in which President Truman and his family lived during three years' renovation of the White House.

FRESH DRIVE AGAINST VIETMINH

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): About 2,000 French Union Troops, including infantry, artillery and marines, yesterday launched an attack against Viet Minh positions in the area of Tourane, vital central Viet Minh air base and port, according to a French Army communique.

The results of the operation, which ended today, have not yet reached Saigon.

Today's French Army communique also reported that Viet Minh ambushed two Vietnamese companies at Bui Chui, 62 miles from the Tonking, capital of Hanoi, on Thursday, inflicting heavy casualties.

Dr. R. Ahmed, West Bengal's Agriculture Minister, advised the Calcutta Chinese to become citizens of the Republic of India in the truest sense of the term.

Chaplin's Entry Into U.S. May Be Barred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPA). THE Justice Department indicated today it had new information to back up a move that may forever bar movie actor Charles Chaplin from the United States.

A Department spokesman shrugged off bitter protests from Chaplin's attorney that the famed "little tramp" was cleared in 1948 by both the Immigration Service and the Justice Department of "any subversive activity". "There is plenty of information available," the spokesman said.

There was no elaboration, however, on Attorney General James McGranery's order yesterday for the Immigration Service to keep Chaplain out of America until hearing on his admissibility "under the laws of the United States."

Sixty-three-year-old Chaplin and his family sailed Wednesday for his native England.

N. GUJERAT FACES FAMINE THREAT

Pests Menace Pady Crops

M.L.A.s' LEAD PEASANTS' MORCHA IN SHOLAPUR

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20 (PTI).

LARGE parts of North Gujerat, comprising six districts are facing gloomy prospects for Khariff and even Rabi crops due to continued drought, according to official reports reaching here today.

The districts are threatened with scarcity of drinking water for the second year in succession, as water in tanks and wells would hardly last till the next monsoon, the reports added.

While there is little hope for the khariff crops in the non-irrigated areas, the lack of moisture in the soil has delayed sowing of wheat and other rabi crops.

Paddy crop in the Ahmedabad district is infested with pests called "Jassie" thus endangering it even in the irrigated areas.

Late sown jowar is withering in the districts and the yield of the groundnut crop in the district of Amreli has also been affected due to failure rains reports said.
rains reports said.

DROUGHT IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 20 (PTI) : Between four to five hundred people consisting mostly of agriculturists from the different talukas of Sholapur district went in a "morcha" today to the Collector's office to place before him their "grave difficulties caused by the drought and consequent failure of kharif crop."

The "morcha" was of the peasants' and workers' party and was joined by the Communist party and Red Flag Workers Unions here. The P and W Party's general secretary Mr. S. S. More led the Morcha which was headed among others by Messrs Tulsidas Jadhav, G. D. Sane, Baburao Patil and Narsinghdas Deshmukh, all members of the Bombay Legislature and Mr. R. B. Raut from Kolaba who unsuccessfully opposed the Union Finance Minister in the last general elections.

In the absence of the Collector who is away in Bombay, a small deputation of the "Morcha" waited on the personal assistant to the Collector, Mr. Gokhale and submitted a memorandum containing their grievances.

Explaining the "precarious condition" in which the peasants in the district has been presently placed, the memorandum inter alia made the following demands :—

1. The scarcity works now in progress should be continued inspite of rains yesterday and more works, including irrigation schems should be started, in order to absorb larger number of persons.
2. Liberal tagaavi loans should be given and cheaper grains supplied to villagers;
3. Fodder for cattle should be made available to the cattle owners at cheaper rates and at all talukas and levy of land revenue should be suspended.

Later, the processionists met at a public meeting which was addressed by the leaders.

HUGE LOSS FOR PEASANTS

The Peasants' and Workers' party leader Mr. Shankarrao More estimated here today that the peasantry in the district of Sholapur had incurred a loss of about rupees two and half to three crores, over the wastage of seeds and other expenses in the agricultural operations caused by the severe drought.

Mr. More held a three hour discussion on the present situation in the district with over fifty party representatives and farmers in the district this morning.

WATER SCARCITY IN M. PRADESH

INDORE, Sept. 20 (UPI) : Failure of rain in the southern part of Madhya Bharat, particularly the districts of Nimar and Habua, which have been suffering from draught continuously for the last two years, has created a grave situation for the people in that area.

Besides the scarcity of food and fodder, people have started experiencing paucity of water even before the monsoon is over, as the rivers and the wells in the area are without much water in them. On an average, the areas had only nine inches of rainfall as against 35 inches normal.

The State Government, Chief Minister, Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal stated at a press conference here today, was fully aware of the situation obtaining there and felt much concerned about it. Immediate steps the Chief Minister said, were therefore proposed to be taken to start relief works, supply food, and build tube wells to meet the water necessities of people.

Patwaris Resign En Bloc

INDORE, Sept. 20 (UPI) : Nearly 150 patwaris, the lowest officials in the revenue hirearchy, of the state Government in the vilalges, of Indore tehsil have announced their decision to go on indefinite strike from September 25, in support of their demands for increased pay scales, dearness allowance, provision of pensions and treatment on par with other Government servants.

Already, more than 200 patwaris in nearly half of the tehsils of the State have submitted their resignations en bloc to the Government as they "failed to keep up to its assurance in this respect," according to a statement of the patwaris' union."

Hunger March In Calcutta

PLEA FOR FOOD AND CLOTHING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20, (UPI :) About 1,000 "hunger-marchers" squatted before the Serampore SDO's court this morning, led by members of the State Assembly, Dr. Radhakrishna Paul, Sri Ajit Bose and Sri Manoranjan Hazra.

The "hunger-marchers" came in three processions from Sngus, Tarakeswar and Bara-Kamalpur,—all Communist dominated kisan sabha strongholds.

Demands of the demonstrators included adequate supply of food and sufficient cloth before the puja.

As the SDO was on tour, two Communist members of parliament, Sri Tushar Chatterjee and Sri Bejoy Modak, met the additional subdivisional officer and placed before him the demands of the demonstrators.

They later addressed the "hunger-marchers" and said : "We shall continue our fight for food". The demonstrators then marched back to their villages.

CENTRE AWAITS DETAILS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI) : A spokesman of the Food and Agriculture Ministry said here today that the centre was awaiting detailed reports about the extent of the drought in Madras, the areas affected assistance required etc.

The spokesman, who was commenting on reports about famine conditions in Madras, said that at the end of the first week of September Madras state had about five lakh tons of foodgrains in stock, of which nearly 3½ lakh tons was rice. This represented, on the basis of the offtake from the fair price shops about four months stocks.

The spokesman said that the Government of India was not "unduly perturbed" and the famine conditions there were due to lack of purchasing power as such and not to lack of foodgrains. The Government was awaiting detailed reports about the nature and extent of assistance required in Madras to meet the situation.

The spokesman added that out of the 6.8 lakh tons of foodgrains allotted for Madras State for the current year, a total of 4,09,000 tons had been supplied by the middle of September. The balance would be supplied during the course of the year.

Six Terrorists Killed

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20 (PTI) : A Fijian patrol today killed five of six terrorists in an ambush in Malaya today — the biggest success of any anti-terrorist patrol in several weeks.

Two of the terrorists, found on a rubber estate in the Kuala Lumpur area of Negri Sembilan, were Chinese women.

INDIA'S HOME MINISTER IN CITY

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Home Minister, Government of India, arrived at Santa Cruz by air from Delhi on Saturday.

Colossal Cost Of Rehabilitation

JAIN ON SETTLING D.Ps

Issue Of Compensation And Urban Property

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

MR. A. P. Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, Government of India, addressing a conference of Rehabilitation Ministers from the States said that the scheme of compensation was in a way the culmination of Government's programme of relief, rehabilitation and compensation.

"The Government of India have so far spent more than Rs. 150 crores on Relief and Rehabilitation, excluding the 1952-53 expenditure. If we add the 1952-53 figures, the total may come to more than Rs. 180 crores. That is a colossal amount."

In preparing any scheme of compensation, Mr. Jain said, Government could not afford to upset everything that had been done uptil now—for instance, the quasi-permanent settlement scheme in Punjab and PEPSU where no less than four lakhs of families had already been settled on land.

In Punjab and PEPSU, Mr. Jain said, Government had worked out a system of cuts. Those who owned less than one thousand acres of land received only five per cent of land in respect of every acre in excess of 1,000 acres. On the contrary to those who owned ten acres or less of land, 75 per cent was allotted. Although Government were not formally committed to making this quasi-permanent settlement into a permanent settlement, it was accepted almost as a fact by displaced persons settled on the land that this quasi-permanent settlement was going to be a permanent settlement.

The Punjab, which was a deficit state a couple of years ago, was a surplus state today. The quasi-permanent settlement had to do a lot with this transformation.

In regard to land-owners from other states of West Pakistan, Mr. Jain said, Government had to follow a different policy. They were allotted lands normally ten acres and sometimes 16 acres. The maximum might be put at twenty acres. This allotment was confined to those who were prepared to carry on cultivation themselves.

"Under this scheme," he said, "we have settled about 50,000 persons. The bigger land-owners of the areas outside west Punjab have not so far been allotted any land because they would not be content with 25 or 30 acres of allotment and we were not in a position to make a larger allotment."

URBAN PROPERTIES

With regard to urban properties, Mr. Jain added, a proposal was that all urban property may be divided into two parts, that is property, roughly speaking, which was situated in towns of more than 50,000 population on either side. These towns might be treated as a saleable areas and property situated in towns with less than 50,000 might be treated as allotable areas. Ordinarily ,in the first class of towns the property might be sold unless some particular property was not saleable. In the other category, the normal method might be allotment. That did not preclude any particular property being sold.

The conference will be resumed tomorrow.

CASH CLAIMS

The Secretaries' Conference, it is believed, was in favour of a slab system, under which all displaced persons with claims up to rupees one lakh would be compensated at the flat rate of 20 per cent; claims between Rs. 1 lakh and 5 lakhs 18 per cent; claims between Rs. 5 and 10 lakhs 15 per cent; and above Rs. 10 lakhs five per cent.

Those with claims below Rs. 50,000 would get weightage in the flat rate compensation, the rate being progressively weighted in favour of the small claimants with claims up to Rs. 2,000.

Those in the lowest category of claims of Rs. 2,000 and below would actually gets seventy per cent compensation, twenty per cent flat rate plus 50 per cent weightage.

Jain Explains

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

The Central Minister of Rehabilitation ,Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, stated here today that the Government of India "stand committed" to making a contribution to the distributory pool out of which compensation would be paid to displaced persons.

Mr. Jain added that the quantum of Government's contribution would depend upon their financial resources at the time.

IRAN'S NEW PROPOSALS

TEHERAN, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Iranian Mixed Oil Commission met today at the bedside of Premier Mohammed Mossadeq to draft finally the counter-proposals to Britain for settlement of the oil dispute.

It was learned that the proposals will be officially ready to be submitted to Britain tomorrow.

"FANTASTIC CLAIMS"

Jain On Pak Reports On Property Left In India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI). Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, the Central Rehabilitation Minister, today described as "fantastic" claims made in Pakistan press reports that property worth rupees 600 crores had been left by Muslim migrants in India.

Mr. Jain, who was addressing the conference of Rehabilitation Ministers, which opened here today, said. "I think it is an imaginary claim purposely made. Except persons with too much imagination, no one can contest the fact that the properties left behind by Hindu and Sikh migrants are far greater than the properties left by Muslim migrants in India."

VINOBA TAKES A VOW

BANARAS, Sept. 20 (H.S.). Acharya Vinoba Bhave has decided not to return to his Ashram at Paramdham near Wardha until every landless labourer is provided with land.

He is stated to have expressed his resolve on September 11 the Bhoo Dan Jayanti Day, which also marked his 58th birthday, to his colleagues. Next day he left for his Bihar tour.

Acharya Bhave has already expressed his intention to do the utmost in his power to complete his "land-revolution" by 1957 which will mark the centenary of the war of Indian Independence of 1857.

Police Ill-Treatment Not Proved

(Continued from page 12)

plaint was made either to he Jail Superintendent of the Jailor.

However, on August 16 Shri M. G. Bhagwat, pleader f Shri Apte interviewed Shri Apte in the sub-jail and made a complaint to the City Magistrate on that day saying that the accused had complained to him about ill-treatment and beating by police and had shown him the marks of ill-treatment. He requested the City Magistrate to send the accused to the Civil Surgeon for examination and treatment which was immediately done. Similarly, on the same day, i August 16, 1952 Dr. V. L. Agashe interviewed Shri Bhave in the sub-jail and made a complaint to the City Magistrate that the accused was severely beaten, tortured and molested by the Police. Shri Bhave's complaint was that he was beaten with a boot on the head and neck an pressed on the shoulders. Shri Bhave was, however, unable to mention the names of persons who beat him nor was he able to identify them. The City Magistrate received the complaint on the morning of August 17, 1952. Shri Bhave was also sent to the Civil Surgeon for examination and treatment.

MEDICAL OPINION DOES NOT SUPPORT ALLEGATIONS

According to the medical certificates, the injuries from which the two accused suffered are as under:

Shri Apte: . "Extensive, uniform inflamed contusion on right buttock extending lower down to the thigh.

2. Extensive, uniform echymosis on the left thigh outer aspect.

Shri Bhave:

1. Echymoses 2" x 1" right buttock (healed).
2. Healed multiple abrasions back mid line upper 1/3 tiny, liner.
3. An oblique fracture just behind the head of the right fifth metatarsal (outer bone of the middle portion of the foot just above the last toe) with inner displacement of the distal fragment with callous formation.

Medical opinion in case of the injuries to the accused does not support the allegations.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY

After the District Magistrate was also apprised of these complaints, the District Magistrate, Satara, in accordance with standing instructions on the subject, ordered a magisterial investigation into the complains regarding the alleged ill-treatment of the accused. That investigation was in progress at the time when the two accused Shri Apte and Bhave approached the Sessions Court, and were released on bail by that Court.

The result of the investigation was communicated to the Magistrate seized of the case who has permitted its publication.

CONCLUSIONS

The following are the conclusions arrived at by the investigating officer in this case:

"The injuries on the persons of both the accused as mentioned in the certificates cannot be denied, but the main point is who caused them and also how and when those were caused. If the accused really mean that the injuries were caused as a result of beating by the police, it is not understood why they made no complaint to the City Magistrate, (except one on the 7th August which was not found to be true in medical examination) when they were produced before him three time.

The medical evidence shows that the injuries are more as a result of fall etc. than any beating. The medical evidence in all such cases is of paramount consideration and both the medical officers do not opine in favour of beating or ill-treatment.

In between 1-8-52 to 14-8-52, while during police custody, interviews were granted to legal advisers and relatives and during this period, no allegations were made to them or to the City Magistrate. The long silence of both the accused coupled with one false complaint by one of them only and their sudden complaints on 16-8-52 in their meeting with their legal advisers, raises a reasonable suspicion that it is here in these interviews that something occurred and the theory of ill-treatment and beating was brought forth for the first time. Any way, the medical opinion, particularly like a renowned Surgeon like Dr. Nadkarni (M.S. (Bom). F.R.C.S. (Eng.)) which is clearly in favour of causes of injuries being other than beating as alleged, must be treated with due consideration and that evidence does not support the allegations of both the accused either in respect to the causation of injuries or regarding the actual dates of the injuries. On the contrary, the medical evidence shows that versions of the accused regarding causation, dates, etc., might not be true. The failure of the accused to make these complaints before the City Magistrate, Jail Superintendent, Jailor, the legal advisers and relatives between the period of 1st August to 15th August, is inexplicable and no convincing explanation is forthcoming from the accused for this failure.

Further the conduct of the legal adviser Shri Bhagwat of Shri Apte and the conduct of Dr. Agashe, in mentioning in their complaints a false thing about having examined the bodies without doing the same, goes to show that these two persons are so much interested that their integrity can be doubted.

Further, the fact that the origin of these complaints of ill-treatment can be traced to the interviews of the accused by these two persons Shri Bhagwat, a pleader and Dr. Agashe, a Doctor makes it probable that the accused might have made false allegations about ill-treatment in police custody under the advise of the above interested and unreliable persons.

D.S.P's. DENIAL

The D.S.P. clearly denies any ill-treatment or knowledge of any complaints about it, while the accused were in police custody. His explanation that injury to Bhave might be possible by traversing his difficult way inclusive of jumping from walls is more in conformity with the medical opinion than the theory of the accused which is ruled out by medical opinion. Further, the injury of the swelling of the buttocks of accused Apte is no doubt, not caused by kicks and fists, as alleged by the accused, this theory being inconsistent with the medical opinion, but by some hard substance as mentioned in the medical opinion.

It is difficult to say whether it is accidental or self-inflicted. It is a fact that the accused are not giving the true facts and their version about casuation and duration cannot be believed being opposed to medical opinion.

In view of the above facts, it is difficult to believe the story of the accused about the ill-treatment by the police. Under the circumstances I am not inclined to say that truth in the allegations regarding ill-treatment by police is established."

Stop Press

MOTHER OF IRAN'S SHAH

HOBOKEN, (New Jersey) Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The mother of the Shah of Iran slipped on a staircase and broke an ankle when she arrived here today aboard the liner "Niouw Amsterdam."

She was removed from the ship on a stretcher and taken to hospital.

GRAHAM FOR NEW YORK

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, United Nations Kashmir representative, left by air today for New York to submit his report on the recent Kashmir talks here to the Security Council.

Swami Sitaram Plans To March To Delhi

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

BHIMAVARAM, Sept 20 (PTI): Swami Sitaram has appealed to sympathisers of Andhra State Satyagraha Campaign to contribute to "Chalo Delhi" Fund of Rs. 10,000.

As the Union Government had given no indication of conceding his demands by October 2—the deadline set by him—Swami Sitaram said it was inevitable that he should march to Delhi with 25 other satyagrahis and continue the satyagraha before the Central Government offices.

He expected that he and his party might have to stay in Delhi for about three months.

The funds appealed for would be utilised to meet the expenses of the campaign.

Swami Sitaram has made arrangements for the continuance of the satyagraha campaign in Andhra during his absence.

G. L. MEHTA CALLS ON ACHESON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPA). Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador-designate to the United States paid a brief visit to Secretary of State, Dean Acheson at the State Department today.

Mr. Mehta, who was accompanied by Chief of the Protocol, John Simmons said he merely paid a courtesy call and conveyed greetings of the Indian Government to the Government of the United States. Mr. Mehta will present the credentials to President Truman next week.

Madras Corporation Elections

MADRAS, Sept 20. A larger percentage of voters than on the first day are estimated to have polled today in the second stage of election to the City Corporation Council.

Counting of votes will be taken up on September 24.

Subbaroyan Denies It

MADRAS, Sept. 20. Dr. P. Subaroyan, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, said here today that if there had been a pact between the Congress and the Muslim League the correct procedure would have been to issue a joint statement by the Presidents of both the parties.

Biggest Prohibition Raid In Surat

SURAT, Sept. 20 (UPI). A prohibition raid, perhaps the biggest ever made in this district, was carried out in village Dabholi of Chorasi Taluka by 150 armed policemen and home guards, resulting in the recovery of a large quantity of illicit liquor and a number of liquor distilleries. Forty-six persons, including a police patel, talati, have been put under arrest in this connection.

The police are stated to have unearthed twelve working liquor distilleries, and recovered one and half maunds of liquor and thirty maunds of liquor wash.

AID FOR ASIAN CHILDREN

NEW DELHI, Sept 20 (PTI): India and China are among nineteen Asian countries which have been receiving aid from the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund, under allocations totalling 20,967,000 dollars, the UNICEF office here announced here today.

The total allocation represents a series of grants made over more than four years, beginning with an allocation of dollars 3,000,000 to China in 1947.

These countries have half the world's children.

The UNICEF is providing dollars 850,000, including equipment for the production of penicillin in India.

Fifty-one thousand acres of cultivable waste lands have so far been assigned to Harijans and other Backward Class in Hyderabad State.

EDITORS UNDER DETENTION

Plea To Hyderabad Home Minister

HYDERABAD, Sept. 20 (PTI). A deputation of the All-Hyderabad Working Journalists' Union met the Home Minister, Mr. D. G. Bindu, today and represented to him the cases of editors who had been detained after the recent anti-non-Mulki agitation and the disturbances that followed.

They represented to the Home Minister that if any articles were objectionable government should warn the editors before taking any action and not arrest and detain them without warning.

The Home Minister is understood to have promised to consider their representation sympathetically.

Dating The Past

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Secrets of one hundred thousand years ago may be revealed with the aid of an atomic instrument now being developed, Dr. J. L. Kulp, a Columbia University geologist, told the American Chemical Society here.

But another instrument known as "Liquid Scintillation Counter" which uses a different principle of radiation detection, is now being developed which might well be able to date objects one hundred thousand years ago, Mr. Kulp, said.

New Charge Against S. A. Indians

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 20 (UPI-AFP): South African Minister of the Interior, Mr. Donges last night accused India of backing the non-European civil disobedience campaign in South Africa. He said that the discriminatory laws against which campaign was being aimed had been enacted by the present nationalist government, but were the transitional laws in South Africa. Mr. Donges finally claimed that Indians in South Africa were employing Africans "to do their dirty work."

PAK POLICE DIG THEMSELVES IN

AMRITSAR, Sept. 20 (PTI): Latest reports reaching here today from Ranian-Ichogil border, about 30 miles from here, said that there were at present only a few dozen policemen of the Pakistan armed police occupying the Bathawalal Well and about fourteen acres of land attached to it.

About 300 men of the Pakistan police, who occupied this land in Indian territory on the night of September 11, have been withdrawn by the Punjab (P) Government and stationed in the village of Ichogil, on the Pakistan side.

A few dozen members of the Pakistan police left on the Indian territory are reported to have dug trenches and taken positions, it is stated.

High Indian military and police officers after a visit to the site yesterday stated that the situation on the border was "normal."

FAST UNTO DEATH FOR RAINS

SURAT, Sept. 20 (UPI). Two persons have started a fast unto death to please Varuna, the God of rain, at village Ganadevi and Mandvi.

The Vyara Congress Committee have appealed to the people to start mass prayers for three days for rain.

College For Labour Workers

INDORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): A college on the model of Rustin College of Oxford will be started at Indore within the next three months with a view to train field workers and candidates of the Secretariat cadre and consolidate the Labour Movement in the State.

The Madhya Bharat Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress had decided on the move after consultation with the president of the INTUC, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, and Central Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

Afghanistan's First Public Loan

KABUL, Sept. 20 (PTI): Afghanistan has just floated its first public loan in history. The Ministry of Finance has invited Afghan public to purchase bonds for a national loan amounting to Afghanis ten million. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Child Rescued From Snake

CUP OF MILK DOES THE TRICK

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20 (UPI):— How the presence of mind of a gardner in Phool Bagh Park saved a three-year-old child from the jaws of death was witnessed by a large number of people yesterday when a snake coiled round the arm of the child.

A message received from Kanpore says that the servant in charge of the child started an uproar and soon, a large crowd gathered round the child. All suggestions to rescue the child having proved impracticable, the old gardner demanded a cupful of milk which was promptly given to him. The snake tempted by the milk let loose its grip on the arm of the child who was rescued immediately.

Rise In Canadian Newsprint Production

MONTREAL, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Canadian newsprint production in August totalled 486,498 tons, compared with 484,563 tons in August 1951, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported yesterday.

The total production for the eight months ending in August, was 3,975,940 tons compared with 3,685,703 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Canadian shipments to all markets in August were 488,575 tons. The figure in August last year was 480,581 tons.

Total shipments to date are 3,755,835 tons against 3,625,888 tons for the corresponding period in 1951.

R.A.F. & Flying Saucer

TOPCLIFFE (England), Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A "flying saucer" entered the eight-nation "Exercise Mainbrace" here today.

The operating Royal Air Force base here reported to exercise headquarters that an unidentifiable circular object, silvery white in colour, had been sighted 15,000 feet above the airfield.

The object which appeared five miles behind a 'Meteor' jet fighter maintained a slow forward speed before descending in a swinging pendulum motion.

When the meteor turned and began to descend, the "saucer" seemed to follow suit.

No one could identify it. Acceleration was faster than anything yet seen, airmen said.

The whole incident lasted between fifteen and twenty seconds. A Royal Air Force spokesman would not say whether or not the story was being treated as serious. "Reports are being investigated", he said.

COAL STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

WASHINGTON, September 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John L. Lewis' contract with northern soft coal miles expires at midnight tonight but there is still hope a strike on Monday may be averted.

Many of the mines plan to keep operating today, some paying overtime wages to get an extra day's production before a strike could develop.

Mine operation on Saturday is rare in the industry.

A number of industry and Government sources said Mr. Lewis President of the United Mine Workers' Union and Mr. Harry Moses, President of the Northern Owner Group known as the Bituminous Coal Operators Association were close to reaching agreement on contract term.

Mr. Lewis has purposely delayed a strike threat on southern soft coal mines until October 1. He has reached an interim agreement with the Pennsylvania hard coal or anthracite industry.

An All-India Primary Education Conference will be held in Agra on September 24 and 28.

MORE EVIDENCE IN ELECTION CASE

Late Start And Extension Of Polling Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Eleition Tribunal today found no serious "irregularity" in the conduct of the general elections from the Dadar-Saitan Chowkey Constituency on a scrutiny of 1,200 ballot papers of the winning candidate, Dr. T. R. Narvane, from 27 polling booths where a specific charge of "an illegal transfer of the ballot papers" was made by his rival Socialist candidate P. K. Atre in his petition.

The petitioner had stated that the charge was borne out by the fact that the ballot paper series assigned to particular polling stations were found from the ballot boxes of other stations. Dr. Narvane's contention was that there had been no "fraud" in the conduct of the elections. The "irregularity" complained of, was due to an inter-change of ballot boxes.

The Tribunal had held that if there had been "smuggling out of ballot papers from one booth to another", there would be a break in the "inter-changed series of ballot papers".

On opening the envelopes containing the ballot papers from 27 booths it was found that the series had been "inter-changed" because of wrong assigning of the ballot boxes to the booths prior to commencement of polling. For example polling booth No. 1 had been assigned a ballot box meant for polling booth No. 4 and the latter had received the box meant for the first

Since the petitioner did not press his point of "illegal transfer" after the scrunity there was no recount of the 1,200 ballot papers from these 27 booths. A staff of 20 clerks from the Secretariat and other Government offices headed by Mr. Phadkar, Assistant Electoral Officer, Bombay, had been kept in readiness for the job. Two ballot papers for the House of the People constituency were found from one of the ballot boxes, of Dr. Narvane, who was contesting for the State Assembly. Counsel for petitioner, however, told the Tribunal only to take note of "the legal effects" of the interchange of the ballot boxes.

MORE EVIDENCE

One Electoral Officer and two Presiding Officers of booths from the relevant Constituency gave evidence before the Tribunal on the hours of commencement and closing of the poll on the election day.

Mr. A. H. Shaikh, Electoral Officer, told the Tribunal that he had been informed "on phone" by the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Dalal, about the extension of the hours of polling by the period of delay in commencement. He had issued a circular to the effect to all the Returning Officers.

Asked about the issue of notice to the voters about the extension of the time limit, witness said that he had "no personal knowledge." About the alleged failure of lighting arrangement in the booths, he said that the original contractor had failed to carry out the work in the scheduled time. As such, a fresh contractor had been given the job on January, 1, two days prior to the polling date. Hurricane lanterns were allowed to be used in the booths where no "petromax" lamps could be provided. He had, however, no personal knowledge about the lighting arrangement at the booths.

POLLING HOURS

Cross-examined by Mr. K. K. Shah, on behalf of Dr. Narvane, witness said that reports about the extension of the polling hours had appeared in some of the evening papers "including the 'Evening News' and the 'Sentinel'."

The next witness, Mr. Y. N. Achrekar, Presiding Officer of Booth No. 17, said that "so far as I remember voting started at about 10 a.m." on the polling day. He stated that Mr. Atre had complained to him about the late start of the voting and he had asked him to give his complaint in writing.

Witness said that "there was no crowd" at about 10 a.m. when polling started. He said that he had received instructions about extending the polling hours at about 3 p.m. on that day from the Returning Officer personally. He did put up a notice outside the booth about the extension of the time limit, which was about 7-30 p.m. As to the number of voters who came to his particular booth after 6 p.m., he said that "very few people were there." About the number of ballot papers issued between 6 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. he said that there could be "not more than 20 to 30 ballot papers."

LATE STARTING

Mr. D. Jaeel, the third witness, who was Presiding Officer of Booth No. 25, told the Tribunal that at his booth voting started "late, probably by two hours." He admitted that Mr. Atre had made a complaint about the late start of polling. The closing time was about 7-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Instructions about extending the polling hours were received from the Returning Officer at about 3 p.m. that day. He said that he had put up the notice regarding the extension of polling time at the "Mandap" in English.

Asked about the number of voters who came to the booth between 6 and 7-30 to 8 p.m. Mr. Jaeel said it could not be more than 10.

Counsel for the petitioner concluded his evidence today. The next hearing of the case is fixed for Thursday, September 25.

Dacoits Shoot Three Dead

INDORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): Two Chamar girls aged about eight years and a boy of eighteen were shot dead by a gang of dacoits in Kutrauli village of Bhind district of Madhya Bharat on September 17, according to official information received here today.

The report said that Chamars of this village had given evidence against this gang to the authorities on an earlier occasion and the dacoits had come to take revenge.

RAID NEAR MANCHURIAN BORDER

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations fighter bombers today made a raid within 600 yards of the Manchurian border on the south bank of the Yalu river.

They destroyed a large hemp factory and an alcohol and oxygen plant in Sinuiju. Other targets included troop concentrations and supply centres in many parts of North Korea.

Allied troops were driven from their positiodns on "old baldy."

No Truce Talks For Week

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPA): United Nations and Communist truce delegates met for 52 minutes at Panmunjom today, and adjourned for another week at the suggestion of the United Nations. It was the eighty-seven day recess called by the United Nations Command since July 26th.

The Chinese Reds claimed Communist forces had "annihilated' more than 570,000 Allied troops up to July this year of which they alleged 250,000 were United States troops. The broadcast also boasted that the Chinese "volunteer" army in Korea now has "formidable air forces, artillery and mechanized units" fighting the UN forces in the Korean war.

British Regiment In Korea

PUSAN, Sept. 20 (UPA): The first battalion of the King's Regiment landed here yesterday to take its place alongside other units of the British Commonwealth fighting in Korea.

The battalion arrived from Hong Kong aboard the troop ship Empire Orwell.

Losses Of Planes In Korea

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations' jet pilots have shot down 46 Russian-built aircraft in Korea in the first eighteen days of this month, it was officially announced here today.

Over the past week United Nations' losses were given as ten, including one 'Sabre' jet lost in air combat and four fighters lost due to other causes.

One 'Superfortress' taking part in a raid on Suiho last Friday night failed to return.

Reds Shift To Delhi

MADRAS, Sept. 20 (PTI): The headquarters of the Communist Party of India, which was shifted to Madras from Bombay in June last, is likely to be moved on Delhi in the near future, it is learnt here.

The office of the "Cross Road", official organ of the C.P.I. has already been shifted from Madras to Delhi and the next issue of the paper will come out from Delhi on September 28, the C.P.I. Headquarters here stated.

P. AND W. PARTY'S MOVE

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 20 (H.S.): A meeting of the Polit-bureau of the All-India Peasants' and Workers' Party was held here yesterday. Mr. S. S. More, M. P., former General Secretary of the Party, Mr Narsingrao Deshmukh, General Secretary of the Marathwada P. and W. Party, Mr. Udhhavrao Erlekar, M.L.A. (Hyderabad), Mr. Bhausaheb Raut from Kolaba district and others attended.

It is reported from reliable quarters that there was keen discussion over the formation of All-India Party ou tof the merger of Peasants' and Workers' Party, Forward Bloc (Marxist), Revolutionary Socialist Party and other leftist parties working in different parts of the country.

PAK G. G. SPEAKS

LAHORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Governor-General of Pakistan, told a public meeting at Gilgit (in Pakistan-held area of Kashmir) yesterday that Pakistan was resolved to secure for the people of Kashmir their "birthright" to determine their own way of Government.

No Devaluation Of Pak Rupee

KARACHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): Mr. Zahid Hussain, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan said today that Pakistan stood firm by her decision not to devalue the rupee. He was addressing the annual meeting of the Bank.

India's Economy On Sound Footing

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): India has survived post-war and partition problems "admirably" and the country's economy is now on a sound footing, Dr. John Matthai, former Indian Finance Minister, said here.

While here, Dr. and Mrs. Mathai were the guests of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for South-east Asia. They have left for Djakarta 'en route' to Siam, Hong Kong and Japan. The Matthai's expect to return to Bombay early in October.

No Harassment Of Migrants Now

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI): The West Bengal Government have asked their border officials to enquire and report about the recent incidents of harassment and indignity suffered by the migrants coming to India from Pakistan, it was learnt here today.

A State Government spokesman today said there was no more report of Pakistani troops taking part in searches to which the migrants were subjected at the border points. Searches were now being conducted by the Customs officers.

Sind Teachers Demand Higher Wages

KARACHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): Twelve hundred primary school teachers yesterday marched through the streets of Hyderabad (Sind) demanding higher wages. They wore black armbands and carried banners reading "help teachers to help your children."

Later they held a public meeting where they announced that unless Government met their demands for higher wages they would strike work from October 13.

Reports of similar demonstrations from other parts of Sind have also come in

12 VILLAGES WASHED AWAY

GAUHATI, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Brahmaputra near Gauhati is rising steadily and during the last 24 hours had recorded an increase of over a foot.

A report from Mangaldai, in Darrang district says that the local river Nannoi has burst its bank submerging about twelve villages.

A bund has also been breached and many acres of paddy fields are under flood water.

CONTACT WITH MAROONED

Hope For Airmen On Icecap

LONDON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A party of explorers have established contact with the twelve men who have been marooned on an uncharted Greenland icecap since last Tuesday, it was learned here today.

The explorers, members of the advance guard of the British North Greenland expedition, trudged across the mile of desolate ice separating them from the stranded men.

Air Ministry officials who received the news in a radio message from the Arctic, believe rescue aircraft may be able to land on the icecap and fly the men off.

The message indicated that there were no barriers—crevasses or broken ice—in the immediate area where the men are holding on in their crashed 'Hasting' transport aircraft.

DINKER MEHTA DISQUALIFIED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20 (UPI): Mr. Dinker Mehta, Secretary, Gujerat Communist Party, has been disqualified from contesting any election, by the Election Commission on the ground that he was late in filing the election accounts.

Mr. Mehta in a statement to the press says that he has been informed about his disqualification eight months after the general election and he has appealed to set aside this decision, as he had filed the accounts in time.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Mehta contested a by-election in June last against Mr. Morarji Desai, when the former was defeated by a large majority by the Bombay's Chief Minister.

Missing British Diplomats

BOON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): East German Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke told a questioner at lunch here today that the missing British diplomats, Burgess and Maclean had been recently seen "in the United States sector of Berlin".

He made this statement without elaboration when questioned about Herr Linse, a political refugee from East Germany, who was abducted from West Berlin and carried into East Berlin.

Nothing has been heard of him since despite American protests to the Soviet authorities.

Brockway Protests

LONDON, September 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour member of Parliament, today protested in a letter to Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton, against laws proposed in Kenya to counter the activities of the African society Mau Mau.

Mr. Brockway, Chairman of the Congress of People's against Imperialism, said the proposal denied the most essential features of the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights and could be justified only if conditions of physical revolt existed in the colony.

Passing Out Parade Of Flight Signallers

JODHPUR, September 20. Air-Commodore A. M. Engineer, Air Officer in-Charge Technical and Equipment Services took the salute at a passing out parade held here this morning at Number 2 Air Force Academy to mark the termination of the second six-month Flight Signallers' Course

The Air Commodore awarded the air crew badges and the Sergeants Brevets to the 12 successful pupils, the trophy for the best all-round pupil of the course going to leading-aircraftman J. C. Chowdhuri, who secure 85 per cent marks.

LONDON: Mr. V. Shankar, Secretary to the Indian Defence Ministry and Brigadier-General K S Thimmayya, Quarter-Master General, India, who have been on a visit to London in connection with certain Indian Defence matters, are leaving for India on Sunday by air.

FAMINE THREAT IN BIJAPUR, DHARWAR

HUBLI, Sept. 20 (PTI).

THE Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, at its special general body meeting here on Thursday, passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Bombay Government to the "serious famine conditions" prevailing in the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar due to failure of rains.

The resolution requested the Government to declare the area as "famine stricken" and to undertake adequate relief measures immediately. It also stressed the necessity of long term and permanent measures being taken to prevent the recurrence of scarcity conditions in the area due to failure of rains.

By another resolution the Chamber drew the attention of the Government to the "inability" of the Hubli power station to meet the demands for electricity both from big and small consumers. Though the installed capacity of the station was 1,500 KWs the actual peak load was not more than 450 KWs, the resolution said.

The Chamber also requested Government to reduce the rates for industrial power "with a view to sustain and encourage industries and utilise the full installed capacity of the power station." Electricity was an essential article and its distribution should therefore be governed by considerations of utility to the public and not merely of profit, it said.

Ceylon's Plea For Rice

COLOMBO, Sept. 20 (PTI): Premier Dudley Senanayake today appealed to all countries in the world to sell cheaper rice to Ceylon which cut the ration yesterday. He also announced measures to meet Ceylon's financial crisis and food shortage including increased taxation and a surcharge on some luxury imports.

COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC TALKS

LONDON, Sept 20 (PTI-Reuter): Sterling area commodity policies, Commonwealth development and Imperial Preferences will be the main problems to be discussed by over fifty senior Commonwealth finance and economic experts, who begin talks here on Monday.

The experts are senior officials from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia.

They will be meeting here in private for about a month to prepare for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' economic conference in London in November and December.

One their major task is to draw up a detailed agenda for the later Ministerial conference.

The Indian delegation to the conference will be led by Mr. N R. Pillai, Secretary to the Cabinet.

Nehru & Azad For Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Sept. 20 (PTI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Education Minister, will also arrive on September 24 along with Mr. Nehru, it was learnt here today.

The Maulana is expected to accompany Mr. Nehru during his visit to various places in the State.

MESSENGERS OF BETTER FARMING

Multi-Purpose Training At Anand Centre

LAST June, eighteen selected men from three States, viz., Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, assembled at Anand in the Kheda District, in Bombay State, to undergo training in rural leadership and organisation, so that they might prepare themselves to be first-rate agricultural extension workers to carry to rural farms, homesteads and kitchens the message of better farming and better living.

These form the first batch of extension workers, who, after completion of their training, will go to the villages marked for intensive development by the States concerned. More such batches will follow suit and undergo training and later return to do their work in villages.

SARVODAYA CONCEPT

The Training-cum-Development Centre, where the training is being given, is one of the five centres run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with funds made available from the Ford Foundation, and it is situated at the Agricultural Institute at Anand. The training given to the agricultural men from the three States forms a new experiment in agricultural extension methods, and while conforming to the model of the U.S.A. agricultural extension service, which is acclaimed quite a success, is democratic in its philosophy and procedure, and aims at the Sarvodaya concept of reconstruction of rural life.

RURAL ENVIRONMENT

So that the training given to them may be as practical as possible, and in a rural environment, a development project has been established as part of the training centre. The Development Centre is a rural workshop, where the men under training commence and continue their work throughout the entire six-month training period.

The development project covers a hundred villages in the Charotar, a fairly well developed area already, within a radius of nine miles from the centre. These villages include parts of four talukas of the Kheda District—Anand, Borsad, Petlad and Nadiad—and are most suitable for development. The development programme covers 1,78,000 acres of cultivated and waste land and will benefit 2,79,000 people residing in the villages.

A programme of work has been drawn up to suit the conditions existing in the area, and which includes agricultural production and the social and economic conditions of rural life. The problems relate to health and sanitation, adult education, crop finance, subsidiary village industries, village panchayats, home economics, agrarian legislation, with special emphasis on storage and marketing of agricultural produce.

Intensive cultivation, land reclamation, formation of a Land Army, Go-samwardhan and tree planting are the other activities planned.

IN THE PROJECT AREA

The project area of 100 villages has been divided into four sectors, and two teachers and four to five trainees have been assigned to each sector. Each of them lives in a separate village. Each sector has two to three depots in charge of agricultural assistants or village land workers, where agricultural requisites such as improved seeds, manures, implements, insecticides, fungicides, etc., are stocked for the use of farmers.

The Training Centre will prepare men that our villages need for carrying out improvement work and the Centre at Anand will soon be followed by two others, one at Kolhapur and the other at Arbhavi in the Belgaum District to serve other regions of the State and to produce the new type of agricultural extension officers and village workers to help our community projects get going in full swing.

Danish Milk Powder Gift To India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Danish Indian Relief Committee has sent to India a gift of 6,300 kilos of milk powder, according to the Central Ministry of Health.

The Government of India has allotted the milk powder to Uttar Pradesh for distribution in the eastern parts of the State which have suffered from recent heavy floods.

Madhya Bharat Cabinet Extension

INDORE, Sept. 20 (PTI). Mr. Soubhagyamal Jain of Shajapur and Mr. Narsing Rao Dixit of Bhind Congress members of the Madhya Bharat Assembly will be appointed as Ministers, according to an announcement made by Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal, Chief Minister here today. This will bring the strength of the Cabinet to eight.

Three Deputy Ministers and one Parliamentary Secretary will also be appointed.

Messrs. Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya, Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Harijan) and Sawaisingh Sisodia will be the Deputy Ministers. Mr. Shiva Bhanu Solanki, Adivasi M.L.A. will be the Parliamentary Secretary.

SUBHAS IS ALIVE

Old Associate's Story To Press

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 20: Startling revelations that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is not only alive but is planning at present to enter India through Nepal are made by Mr. Karim Gani, an associate of Netaji, who has just come to Pakistan from Singapore.

Mr. Gani claims to have written some books on Netaji's activities and the I.N.A. and in one of these books, he has stated that Netaji is quite hale and hearty.

On arrivals here, Mr. Gani told reporters that Netaji is with the Communists today and is planning to come to India in the near future in the company of Dr. Singh, Nepal's revolutionary leader.

Britain Plans New 'Comet'

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter). Britain is planning a new style 'Comet,' "jet air liner" which will carry more than 100 passengers 5,000 miles non-stop, Sir Miles Thomas, BOAC chairman, disclosed here today.

This will be the Mark IV 'Comet' and, it is hoped, will be in production between 1958 and 1960, he told PTI-Reuter.

Its speed will be over 550 miles an hour.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

placency on the part of the authorities in attending to the situation which from scarcity today threatens to turn to famine in several areas of many States in Free India.

Latest From Madras

THE Congress-Muslim League pact to fight the Madras civic elections has already called forth severe criticism from several quarters. There was also some such understanding between the Congress and the Fourth Party (Muslim League) in Bombay for election purposes. Some one has said that the Muslim Leaguers in Madras are the "haves" and they have made an alliance with Congressmen, who are also "haves", to fight the other parties who are "have-nots"!

According to a Madras Muslim weekly the Dravida Kazhagam, led by Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, supported the Muslim League candidates in the general elections ....."because it hated the Brahmin-dominated Congress." But recently, Mr. Nadunjalian, a disciple of Naicker, in a speech said that "Koran would become useless after 1952" and Thiruvalluvar's 'magnum opus' KURAL would be the only book to which the whole world would turn for inspiration and guidance for the solution of its problems. At that meeting there were a few Muslims, who naturally protested against these remarks and asked the speaker to withdraw them. But it seems he refused to do so.

Is it this deal or such raw deals by the Kazhagam people that has turned the Muslim League towards the Congress and brought about the present alliance to fight Madras civic elections?

Glut Of Freaks

FOR everything there is a time, it seems. Once in a while there is a spate of stories about freak children being born. Last week seems to be one of them. The story of the operation at Madras on the Ernakulam Siamese twins, which proved fatal, is one such. Next is the Tokyo story of a successful operation to remove a tumour above the eye of a 19-year-old Korean girl. The tumour according to the surgeon was an embryo of a baby, presumably "the girl's twin and had become lodged in her eye before birth!"

During the week there were two more reports of freaks being born. A woman of Kundgol in Dharwar District gave birth to three babies —two male and one female. The feet of these babies were turned backwards—opposite of the natural position—and the eyes were on the forehead. The babies died a short time after birth.

A woman gave birth in the Rajashahi (East Pakistan) hospital to a child which had "four eyes (two on the forehead) four ears (two of them standing high on the head like the horns of a buffalo), and no tongue." Weighing a little over four pounds, this "child demon" was stillborn and the mother was alive only for eight hours after delivery. Local newspapers featured the photograph of this "human monster."

What queer creatures are born in this world!

Ministry Of Birth Control

APROPOS nonagenarian Visvesvarayya's warning about the growth of population without a corresponding increase in food supply in India, a correspondent has suggested in a Northern India paper that **THERE SHOULD BE A CENTRAL MINISTRY OF BIRTH CONTROL.** He says that there should be in that Ministry two Deputy Ministers and four secretaries at present to man the Department. "As the number of votaries of birth control grows the number of Deputy Ministers and Secretaries may be increased." Apart from dissemination of propaganda and literature on the subject, the writer wants every village 'sar panch' to be converted to the principles of birth control. "If they do not come round, persons should be found to hunger-strike for their conversion. If these things are done, I am quite sure in a very short time enough food will be found for the people....", he concludes.

AND THIS

A Kanpur message said:

The Senior Superintendent of Police here arrested a head constable and recovered from his possession a sum of Rs. 9,284, ten tolas of unauthorised opium and a large number of gun and revolver cartridges it is learnt.

The head constable was in charge of the police godown and, it was alleged, had been smuggling and selling articles from the godown.

Food Gifts From Russia, China

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Government of India have accepted gifts of foodgrains, milk and money from trade union organisations of the USSR and the People's Republic of China, it was officially stated in Delhi today.

These gifts which are considered by the Government as a gesture of friendship would be utilised in areas where distress exists.

The gift from Russia is from the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions and consists of ten thousand tons of wheat five thousand tons of rice, five hundred thousand tons of condensed milk and rupees two hundred and fifty thousand in cash. The gift is intended for the distressed areas in Madras State.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India the gift will be distributed through the Indian Red Cross Society. The donors have agreed to this.

The TASS News Agency, in its bulletin published on September 17 in Delhi quoted M. Leoned Solovyov, Secretary of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions as saying that while sending foodstuffs and money, the Soviet Trade Unions were guided with the sole desire to render assistance to the distressed people without attaching any political strings. Mr. Solovyov also stated that the Presidium of the Council had resolved to address the foodstuffs and money to the Indian Red Cross Society for distribution among the population of Andhra area and other districts of State of Madras.

The gift from China consists of Rs. 421.940 sent by five Chinese Peoples organisations. The cheque has been handed over by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to the Indian Red Cross Society which would utilse this money for relief of distress in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

This is the second gift from Chinese organisations. The first gift amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs was given last year to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in her capacity as chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society and was accepted.

GENERAL FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY

Pakistan Bank's Warning

KARACHI, Sept. 20. The annual report of the bank of Pakistan for the year ending June 30, 1952 says "the year ended with a general feeling of uncertainty." The report released here today "warned" that "the difficult economic situation needed a bold and courageous approach with clear and realistic grasp on the economic forces."

The report, however, was confident that "if properly faced, the situation can be overcome" and hoped that "next years report will close on a brighter note." The report said the year 1951-52 was "dominated by efforts of economic thinkers and administrators throughout the world to devise measures to counteract the fear of inflation and rocketing prices of raw materials. Many countries adopted fiscal and monetary measures, and controls on credit, both qualitative and quantitative, were imposed in addition to direct and indirect measures by reducing imports. However, these measures proved ineffective in the face of worsening trend of trade in many countries notably in the United Kingdom and France."

Despatch Of Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatched of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland Europe Central and Southern America, British West Africa Nigeria Gold Cost, Mediterranean countries, Egypt Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on September 25 1952 by Anchor Lines RMS 'Cilicia.' Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6-00 p.m. on September 26, 1952 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

HIGH LEVEL TALKS

Poona Strike Leader Meets Defence Minister

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI). Mr. Vinayak Kulkarni, Secretary of the All-India Defence Services Employees' Federation, met Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Defence Minister, here today and discussed matters arising out of the strike by civilian employees of certain Defence establishments in and around Poona.

Mr. Ayyangar, it is learnt, conveyed to Mr. Kulkarni the Government of India's views on the three main points under discussion, namely upgrading of Poona into A B class area, publication of the Kalyanwala Committee's report and examination by Government of some of its recommendations in advance and a proposal for consulting workers' representatives on questions of retrenchment.

Government's views, it is understood, will be considered by the Federation's Committee in Poona.

HOME MINISTER IN JOCULAR MOOD

BOMBAY, Saturday. "This is my signature in Gujerati but not written by me" India's Minister of Home Affairs and States made this entry on a piece of paper below his name, written in Gujerati at his request by a seven-year old child in Bal Bhavan on Marine Drive, which he visited on Saturday.

Dr. Katju, who arrived in the city earlier by air from New Delhi, paid a visit to the Bal Bhavan, Taraporevalla aquarium and the Women Students Hostel on Marine Drive. Bombay's Chief Minister Shri Morarji Desai accompanied him.

Addressing the students, the Home Minister recalled his first visit to Bombay in 1915 and compared it with his present visit to the ne modern institutions established by the Bombay Government. Here was an indication of the great change that was coming over India. A vision of the progress being made by the New India was perceptible in these institutions, and the girl students from different parts of the country, living together in this hostel appeared to him the New India in miniature. The educational facilities available for them should be utilised for the common good of all our countrymen, Dr. Katju concluded.

The Minister will visit the Aarey Milk Colony and the National Park at Borivli on Sunday and leave for Poona on Monday morning.

"ANTI-UNEMPLOYMENT DAY" IN NAGPUR

Mile-long Procession

NAGPUR, Sept. 20 (PTI): A mile-long procession of cycle-rickshaws, numbering over one thousand, went round the city this morning, in observance of "Anti-Unemployment Day" organised by the Socialists throughout India.

The Socialist-led Rickshaw Mazdoor Panchayat presented today a charter of demands of the rickshaw-drivers to the Corporation authorities.

A copy of the memorandum was also given to Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, the Health Minister, at his residence.

In another memorandum handed to the District authorities, the Socialist Party demanded provision of employment to the jobless, particularly by developing industries and reservation of the manufacture of dhoties and saries to hand-loom weavers.

Dr. Rauf At Yokohama

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (PTI): Dr. M. A. Rauf, newly appointed Indian Ambassador to Japan arrived to Yokohama by ship today.

He succeeds Mr. K. K. Chettur who left last week to become Indian Ambassador to Burma.

Oil Refineries Near Bombay

GEOLOGIST EXAMINES THE SITES

BOMBAY: The condition of the foundations at certain sites near Bombay for the proposed oil refineries on the west coast of India is considered to be very satisfactory, according to Dr. B. C. Roy, Superintending - Geologist, Geological Survey of India.

Dr. Roy who examined four sites in Trombay, near Bombay has submitted his report to the Central Government and foreign oil companies in Bombay State.

The investigation was to elicit some information about the stability of the ground at the sites to ensure good foundations for the proposed refineries, avoiding any risk of subsidence, the report said.

Students Plant 12,000 Trees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pupils of primary schools in Karki, a village in Honavar Taluka of the North Kanara district, planted 12,000 plants of fruit and forest species during the last Vanamahotsava. They have undertaken to fence the sand dunes of their hamlets where the planting was done and also to care for the plans.

Villagers of Kadle, another village in the same taluka, planted no less than 8,000 cashew plants in an area of 12 acres on the same occasion. The common plot has already been fenced by them.

It is estimated that Honavar Taluka planted about 79,000 trees of which about 42,000 were fruit trees.

MR. K. G. DIGHE BACK AFTER STUDY TOUR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. G. Dighe, Deputy Superintendent, Children's Home Umarkhadi and for some time Superintendent of the David Sassoon Industrial Home, Matunga, returned today on the s.s. "Jal Jawahar" (Scindia) afttr an extensive study tour in West European countries, covering Holland, Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Dighe went to Europe under a UN fellowship to add to his experience of child welfare problems and study methods adopted there in dealing with juvenile delinquency.

DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad and Demerara will be made from Bombay on September 23, by American President Lines S.S. "President Grant."

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on September 22, will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Motor Spirit Taxation Rules Amendment

BOMBAY, Saturday: Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1948, will be received by the Government of Bombay up to October 15, 1952.

The draft amendment, which has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of September 17, makes provision for refund of the amount of tax paid in execess of the assessment under Section 4 of the Act or in an appeal or revision, if any.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Finance Department, Secretariat (Annexe), Bombay—1.

Yugoslav Envoy Calls On Chief Minister

BOMBAY, Friday. Dr. Joša Vilfan, Yugoslav Ambassador in India, called on Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, at the Secretariat, Bombay, today.

Gangsterism In Kalyan Town

REPORTS ARE HIGHLY EXAGGERATED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note states: Some city newspapers recently published reports of an orgy of murders and uncontrolled rule of gangsters in Kalyan town. Inquiries, however, show that these reports are highly exaggerated and incorrect as could be seen from the facts stated below.

The crime situation in Kalyan town had been normal except for two incidents of murder in the first and second weeks of this month. They are reported to have been the outcome of a fight between two rival groups. The police have made arrests of persons involved in the crime, seized blood-stained artirles and also adopted the necessary preventive measures.

It is not a fact, as has been alleged, that 15 to 20 cases of murder and stabbing were reported during a fortnight. There were only three cases of murder, including the two referred to above and one case of hurt. The third case of murder involved two persons sharing a room in a hotel.

The report that 500 to 600 goondas had accompanied the funeral procession of Shri Damu Patil on September 16 and that the processionists shouted slogans of vengeance and brandished knives is incorrect. The report that the police in strength escorted the procession is also not true.

As the father of the deceased Damu Patil is a vegetable contractor and Municipal councillor, the funeral procession was attended by about 500 persons drawn from all castes and communities. The police had not permitted the procession and, when it was discovered that a musical band led the procession, the police got the band removed. The police also made the necessary bandobast to prevent untoward incidents and necessary action is being taken for breach of the police regulations in respect of processions.

The Kalyan police have taken prompt action and arrested leading members of both the rival factions. Proceedings are being taken against them.

In the light of the facts stated above, there is no cause for taking a panicky view of the situation. The police are quite vigilant.

Drunken Man Escapes From Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man who was in an inebriated condition and was being escorted to the police station by two policemen was helped by an armed group of people to escape from custody yesterday.

Rajaram was picked up from Chira Bazar by Havildar Anant Tukaram Desai and Naik A. B. Patil of the Princess Street Police in a drunken condition and was being taken to the Police Station in a victoria.

On the way, the suspect whipped open his knife and began assaulting the police constables. He was however overpowered, but he raised an alarm and cried for help. A group of people armed with lathis and iron bars thereupon stopped the victoria and attacked the policemen injuring them. The man in custody escaped in the melee.

The injured constables have been removed to a hospital.

MEMORIAL TO A SOCIAL WORKER

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Graha, (Poona Orpan Students' Home) has decided to erect a building for a Marathi school, as a memorial to the late Mr. V. G. Keskar, who dediated his life for the cause of the orphanage.

A sum of Rs. 35,000 has already raised by the 'graha' for the construction of the building at Poona. The building will cost Rs. 50,000.

A dramatic performance in Bombay is being arranged on September 21 with Mr. R. A. Poddar, Sheriff of Bombay, in the chair, to collect more funds.

Rebels Capture R.A.F. Flyers

RANGOON, Sept. 20 (PTI): Underground rebels are believed to have captured two Royal Air Force flyers who crashlanded a 'meteor' jet on Wednesday in a paddy field, 100 miles north-east of here, according to reports received today.

The rebels are believed to have removed the two men to the outskirts of Pantanaw, a town in North Maubin 40 miles west of Rangoon.

The British Services Mission in Rangoon under Air Commodore E. L. S. Ward stated yesterday the two men were safe but the Burma Union Military Police and civil authorities have not yet been able to contact them.

The village of Ganaying, 48 miles north-east of Bassein, where the 'Meteor' crashed is known to be surrounded by Karen rebels.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Krishnamachari To Meet Millowners

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Commerce and Industry Minister,, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari will discuss problem of the cotton textiles industry with millowners and other interests when he visits Bombay towards the end of this month, it was learnt here today.

The Minister is expected to stay in Bombay for four days.

COTTON ADVISORY BOARD

NEW DELHI: Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, member of the Council of States, has been nominated as a member of the Cotton Advisory Board.

The Board was set up in October 1950 at Bombay mainly to advise the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India on cotton allocations to textile mills, with Mr. Neville Wadia as Chairman.—PTI.

Girl Assaulted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 22-year-old girl, who was in search of a job as an 'ayah' was lured away on false promises by an acquaintance of hers and brutally assaulted yesterday, police said.

It was stated that the girl, a resident of one of the out houses of a building on Marine Drive was unemployed for some time. An acquaintance, Francis Dalvedo, informed her that he could obtain the job of an ayah for her and took her along with him last evening in a victoria to Worli. On the way, police said, a Pathan joined them in the victoria.

The victoria is said to have reached Worli at about 9 p.m. The girl was then told that the members of the family which wanted to employ her had slept. She was then forcibly taken to a nearby building where she was molested, police said.

The girl was returning home alone when she spotted a policeman. After she pointed out Francis Dalvedo, he was arrested. The Pathan is at large.

A. D. Mani Leaves For New York

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. A. D. Mani, President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, left Bombay today by air for New York to attend the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, as an alternate delegate.

He arrived here from Delhi this morning.

Mr. Mani told reporters at the Santa Cruz airport that the forthcoming session of the General Assembly was likely to be a decisive one especially on the issue of preservation of peace and racial segregation.

Mr. Mani will be away in the United States until the end of December. During his absence, Mr. D. R. Mankekar will be in charge of the AINEC work.

N. Y. COTTON PRICES CLOSE HIGH

Slow Trading In Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (UPA): Cotton prices closed on higher ground for the first time in nearly two weeks. Grades, while moderate persistently maintained throughout the day in the face of recurring flurries realizing and hedge selling. Traders found nothing in the news account for upward several of form. Agreement more or less was general that the rise represented an "overdue technical correction."

Some buyers commented on reports of lowering of grades in various sections of the belt because of rains. Mississippi delta producers reported holding better grades.

Most of today's business centered in nearby deliveries. Mill interests and shippers were moderate buyers but market experts noted the tendency of hedge selling increased whenever the market worked close to the 30-cent line.

The market opened up 9 to off 2 points, edged up maximum gains of 5 to 32 points. Realizing by day traders cut extreme gains at the finish but the list was still up 4 to 28 points at the final going. The closing prices included:

	Open.	High	Low	Close
SPOT				39.25
Oct.	38.73	38.94	38.70	38.82
Dec.	38.70	38.95	38.68	38.88
Mar.	38.62	38.87	38.61	38.85
May	38.46	38.72	38.44	38.62
July	37.95	38.15	37.90	38.10
Oct.	35.68	35.80	35.68	35.74
Dec.	35.48	35.65	35.51	35.60

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT				38.45
Oct.	38.75	39.95	39.75	38.91
Dec.	38.67	38.92	38.67	38.89
Mar.	38.60	38.84	38.59	38.84
May	38.43	38.70	3843	38.66
July	37.88	38.11	37.88	38.07
Oct.		35.81	35.74	35.47
Dec.		35 64	35.64	35.58

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (UPA): Price in the stock exchange rose fractionally to nearly a point in slow tradings. In the main industrial group improvement was mostly fractional with an exception of a few stocks.

Experts figured that investors tended to caution pending developments in the soft coal strike threat.

Dealing totalled 1,150,000 shares. Of 1,066 issues traded, 448 advanced, 308 declined and 310 unchanged. The superior oil of California gained 20 to close at 520. Automotives were higher. Steel firmed.

Curb trading amounted to 310,000 shares. The turnover in bonds was 3,191,000.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 19: Karnak November 84.65, January 87.10, March 89.60, May 92.10, July 94.10.

Ashmouni October 67.80, December 70.07, February 72.80, April 74.60 and June 76.10.

Indian Cotton Figures

Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 18th September 1952 39078 bales. Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 18th September 1952 50400 bales, Same period last year 57000 bales, Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th September 1952 476,490 bales. Same time last year 410492 bales.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	10	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	5	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	1	0

150 D. Box Sept. opening 807, Highest 820, Lowest 805, Close 819.

150 D. Box Oct. Opening 812, Highest 825, Lowest 810, Close 823.

2/40 Staple Sept. Opening 716, Highest 726, Lowest 715, Close 722.

2/40 Staple Oct. Opening 708, Highest 716, Lowest 705, Close 712.

Castorseeds Quotations

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

September delivery opened at Rs. 165-8 and closed at Rs. 166-8. May Delivery opened at Rs. 136 and after declining at Rs. 135-12 advanced at Rs. 138-8 and closed at Rs. 138.

INDIAN CURRENCY IN NEPAL

Exchange Rate Fixed

KATHMANDU, Spt. 10 (UPI): The Nepal Government today fixed the exchange rate of Indian currency in Nepal with immediate effect as 128 Nepali rupees for 100 Indian rupees, according to an official announcement this morning.

The announcement said that Kathmandu businessmen willing to import essential commodities from India should apply to the Nepal Bank at Kathmandu for Indian currency on the above rate and any one demanding more than 128 Nepali rupees for 100 Indian rupees will be punished.

Because of high imports of Indian goods in Nepal, the rate of Indian money always fluctuates and during some weeks past the rate was between 130 to 135 Nepali rupees for 100 Indian rupees.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter). Short loan conditions on London's Money Market were patchy during the week but by the close no serious difficulties were encountered in balancing books early week saw some tightness created by heavy calling in of funds and at one time lack of smoothing out operations by the authorities forced a number of market houses into the Bank of England to borrow at the penal rate. The situation gradually improved however and even the Coal Board's payments, which fell due towards the week end did not disturb the market because the disbursement of milk marketing funds occurred at the same time and these were sufficient to balance the position.

Applications for 260 million treasury bills totalled 331,095,000 Sterling. 260 millions were allotted at an average rate of 41 Shillings 8.12 Pence per cent. Next week 260 millions will be offered.

The Bank of England return showed a further contraction in the note circulation of around five million Sterling to 1446.8 million Sterling.

Karachi Markets

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 20. Cotton market bullishly excited owing lower Indian crop talks pointing to possibility of India buying in preference to American cotton view of her dollar shortage. Prices today nearly Rupees twenty-five dealer since export duty reduction and consequently no foreign demand at present levels. Oilseeds steadily held. Bullion market quiet.

Current quotations: Cotton old crop 289-F 90-92, LSS 86-88, Fourf 85-86, New Crop October delivery NT Rollers 99-100, Sawgin 103-104, Sind Desi 80. Cottonseeds 3-4, Rapeseeds 35-37, Gram 40-42, Gold 85-4.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20. Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations: Calico 286, Ambika 280-8, Arvind 707-8, Deferred 1695, New Shorok 504-8, Atul 90-8, Ashok 408-12, Anant 19-8, New Manekchowk 177-8, Marsden 151-4, Sarangpur Cotton 1465.

Tone of the market was low.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

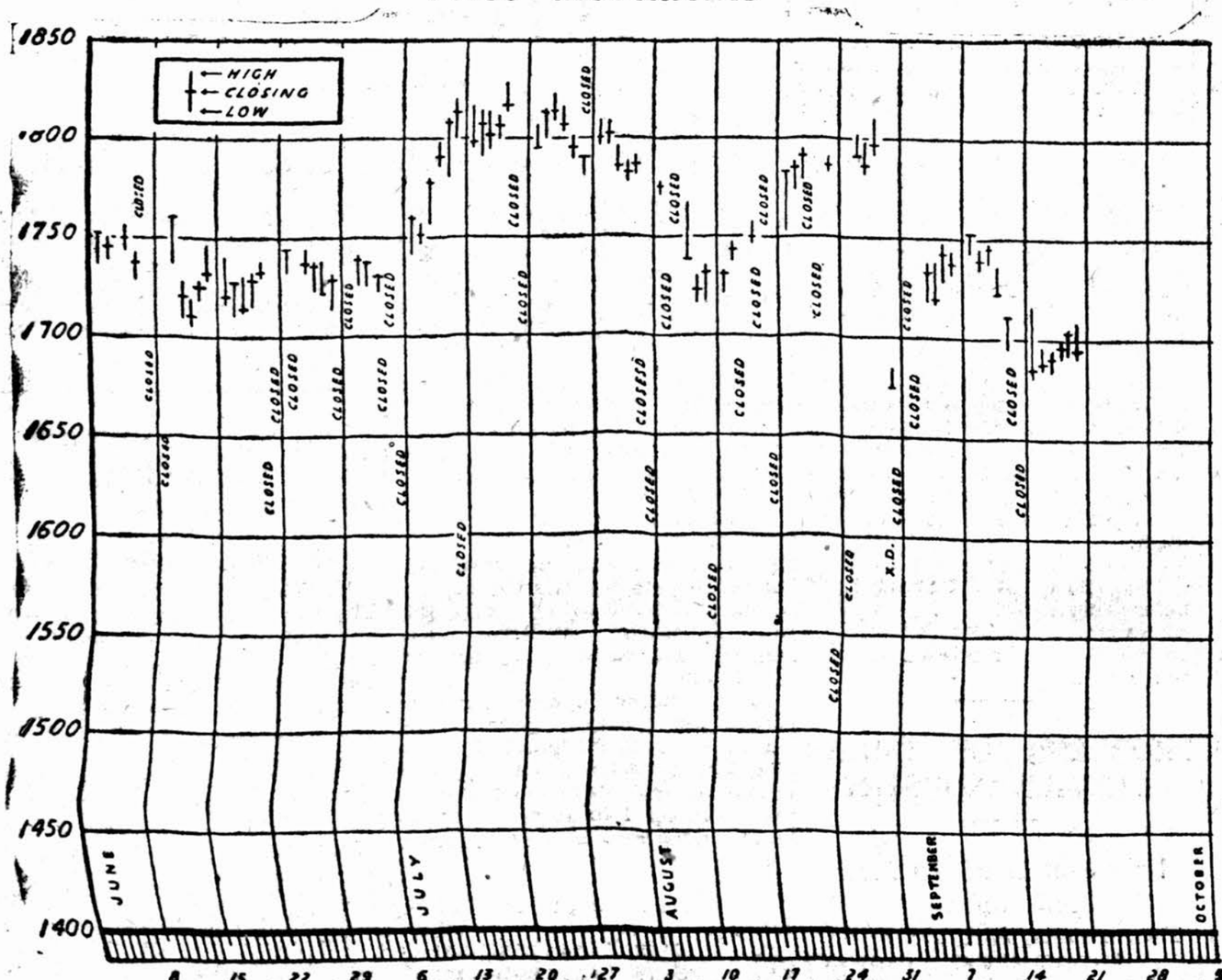
NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1715.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



SHARP DROP IN TATA STEEL ORDINARIES

Cotton Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today with increased activity in Tata Steel shares. Some reports about conversion of Tata Steel Defds. into Ordinary shares induced increased demand for Defd. shares against sales of Ordinary shares. So far nothing is finally decided but there exists a belief that Defd. shares shareholders will get more than five Ordinary shares. The present action of the market and straddle operations are likely to create undue large long interest in Defds. and extensive short interest in Ordinary shares. As a result of day's trading the difference is widening as Ordinary shares lost Rs. 6 from the opening level of Rs 319 while Defds. gained Rs. 7-1/2.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1692-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1702-8 and advanced at Rs. 1705 on general buying. Thereafter there was cessation of buying support and Defds. reacted 5 points and steadied at Rs. 1700. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 319 and declined at Rs. 313. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 26-6 and Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 20-5.

Cotton Mill shares were quietly steady with limited business. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 365. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 282 and Svadeshi Mill shares came in business at Rs. 250. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 397-8. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 175-12 and Scindia shares were done at Rs. 14-5.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1697-8 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 313. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 26-4 and business was slow.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-0)	362	8	0
Kohinoor (19)	281	0	0
Century (1) XD	250	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (13)	247	8	0
Central India Mills (6)	167	0	0
Simplex Mills (10)	165	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	156	0	0
Indore (4)	88	2	0
Gokak (14)	204	0	0
Swan (25)	344	0	0
Finlay (20)	250	0	0
Morarji (15)	167	8	0
Edward (15)	257	8	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	11	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	9	11	6
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	12	0
Madhusudan (5)	50	0	0
Podar (10) XD	125	0	0
Khatau (14)	177	8	0
Standard (6)	253	12	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	61	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21) XD	313	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-3) XD	1695	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7 1/2) XD	129	4	0
Indian Iron (1)	26	0	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	20	0	0
CEMENT			
Asso Merger (9/8)	176	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (7-8)	393	2	0
Belapur (14)	214	0	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	44	12	0
Scindia Steam	14	4	0
Pre. Construction (4)	76	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	4	0
Tata Oil (2)	31	4	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	5	0
Indian Copper (0-12)	3	5	0
Alcock (11)	275	0	0
Wimco (8-8)	206	4	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	147	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1397	8	0
Tata Power	1485	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	43	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	132	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4)	75	0	0
New City (15)	165	0	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	641	4	0
Bharat (2)	23	4	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	0	0
Dawn (6)	61	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	585	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	176	4	0
Western (160)	3300	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (160	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	43	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	142	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	22	8	0
New United Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	173	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	296	4	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8) XD	111	13	0
Ahmedabad New XD	107	3	0
Surat Elec. (1-6)	117	8	0
Broach (0-6)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	15	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	118	2	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1712	8	0
Imperial Bank (10)	420	0	0
Central (1-8)	63	8	0
Central (1-8)	65	8	0
Bank of India (3)	156	4	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	14	0
Baroda (8-8)	114	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0
United Com. (2) D	36	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	4	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	14	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G. (1)	14	0	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	4	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	94	8	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	31	0	0
Bom. Burma New (3)	154	6	0
Burma Petrol	0	14	6
Mackenzie (6)	79	0	0
Port Canning (1)	19	4	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	260	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	79	10	0
Indian Invest Trust (4)	71	0	0
Dharamsey Chetan. (2)	50	8	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	113	12	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	138	12	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	140	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	35	0	0
National Rayon	63	12	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	90	0	0
Digvijay Cement	70	8	0
Phalton (8) XD	90	0	0
Polson	108	0	0
Killick Industry	143	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	175	0	0
Bengal Steel	105	0	0
Indian Iron	106	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1150	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1252	8	0
Hydro-Elec. (7)	121	9	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (5)	541	4	0
Svadeshi Mills	114	4	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	583	12	0
Laxmi	246	4	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	290	9	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	93	12	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre Con 1st	98	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	.....		
Tata Chemical (8)	123	12	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	4	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	80	0	0
Hume Pipe	8..	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	95	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	96	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	100	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	110	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	65	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Ajamshanj (6)	65	0	0
Air Services	2	2	0
Air India Tata	35	8	0
Air-India International	58	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	81	0	0
Hind Motor	3	7	0
Walchand Motor	35	8	0
Indian Steam	6	2	0
Ralli Ord.	88	8	0
Ralli Pref.	87	0	0
Tata Loco	92	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 20

		Rs	a
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	5
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	5
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	3
3 p.c. Loan 1957	..	98	7
3 p.c. Loan 1958	..	98	3
3% Loan 1959-61	..	95	12
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	89	10
3 p.c. Loan 1970-75	..	83	4
3% Loan 1986 or later XW		80	1
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	8
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	9
4½% Loan 1958-69*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		92	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		86	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		86	8
3½% Bombay 1962		97	4
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	8
3½% Madras 1962		97	0
3½% U. P. 1962		97	0
3½% M. P. 1962		97	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		97	8
4 % Bombay	..	99	13
4 % W. Bengal	..	99	12
4 % Madras	..	99	10
4 p.c. U. P.	..	99	6
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		98	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		106	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		104	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The local Bullion market was steady with increased buying support in Gold as the demand is increasing above average arrivals. Some short sellers were covering unprotected sales.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 161-4 and advanced at Rs. 161-8 under scattered buying. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 161-2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 89-10 and advanced at Rs. 89-14 on short covering. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 162-5 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 161-10.

Later on there was increased selling and silver declined at Rs. 160-10 and gold was quoted at Rs. 89-8. Silver arrivals were 24 to 25 Bars and the offtake was 4 to 5 Bars. Gold arrivals were 5 to 6 thousand tolas and the offtake was 4 to 5 thousand tolas. Costing quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	160	8	0
Forward	160	14	0
Ready gold	89	12	0
Forward	89	8	0

After the close silver declined at Rs. 160-7 and gold was placed at Rs. 89-6.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The produce market was quiet today with increased selling in groundnuts as new crop has begun to arrive. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 22/ and Khursani at Rs. 30/-. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 136/- and after advancing at Rs. 138/8 steadied at Rs. 137/12. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	36	12	0
Coromandal ready	36	6	0
Khandesh quality	36	4	0
Groundnut local ex-mil	58	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	19	0	0
September	18	8	0
October	17	8	0
November	16	11	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	29	8	0
Satna small ready	27	8	0
Oil	17	0	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
Ready Madras quality	32	12	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	0	0
September	165	0	0
May	137	12	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

MILLS
- A. Advance 142-8
- Apollo 2-11-9, 2-11
- B. Dyeing 365-10, 66-4, 62-8
- C. India 168-8, 67
- C. India Pref. 541-4
- Century 252-8, 54, 49-12, 50
- Dawn 61
- E. Textiles 257-8
- Finlay 250
- Gokak 204-8, 4
- I. U. Defd. 1-12, 1-12-6, 1-12
- I. U. Ord. 9-12, 9-11, 9-11-3
- Indore 87-8, 88-2
- Kohinoor 281-8, 83, 80-12, 1
- New Great 156
- Simplex 166, 64, 65
- Svadeshi 250, 50-8, 47-8
- B. Steam 31
- Scindia 14-4-6, 14-6, 14-4

BANKS
- Central 63-4, 63-8
- Central New 65-8
- Imperial New 423-12, 20
- India 156-4
- U. Commercial. 36

ELECTRICS
- Ahmedabad 111-14
- Andhra 1397-8
- Suburban 117-8
- Power 1485
- Power pref. 1252/8
- New India 41-12, 42-4

STEELS
- B. Steel 20-5, 20
- I. Iron 26-6, 26-5-6, 26-8, 26
- Tata Defd 1693-12, 1707-8, 1692-8, 95
- Tata Ord. 319-8, 12-8, 14, 13 13-8
- Tata Ind. Pref. 129-8, 29-4

MISCELLANEOUS
- Alcock 275
- A Cement 176, 75-12, 76-8, 76
- Belapur 214/8, 15/8, 14
- B. B. Old 396-14, 98-12, 93-2
- B. B. New 154-6
- B. B. Petrol 14-6, 0-14-3, 0-1-4-6
- B.I.C. 9-5
- Dharamsey 51-8
- I. Copper 3-5
- Rayon 63-8
- Rayon pref. 80
- P. Const. 76-8, 77, 76
- Shivrajpur 44-12
- Tata Chem. 9-4, 9-5-6, 9-4
- Tata Oil 31-4, 32, 31-4
- Walchandnagar 138-12
- Wimco 206-4

SPECIAL
- Ahmedabad Elec. New 106-14, 7-3
- B. Suburban Elec. Right 7-12, 8-4, 7-8
- B. Suburban Elec. Coupon 1-8, 2
- Surat Elec. Coupon 4-12
- Phaltan Sugar 90

talking of BOOKS

MORE OF INCOME-TAX TO STATES

Task Before Finance Commission

TASK BEFORE THE FINANCE COMMISSION: By Prof. B. R. Misra, Published by Aryavarta Prakashan Mandir, Patna. Price -/12/- Pages 30.

THE Finance Commission has been appointed to make recommendations on certain important economic relations. And Prof. Misra appoints himself to make recommendations to the Finance Commission; that is, he gives his own angle in an essay, which would make an excellent paper reading for the Economic Association of the College.

He examines the recent trends in the budgetary policy of the Government of India and States (with detailed statistics from 1939-52) and comes to the conclusion (regarding allocation of net tax proceeds) that the Centre can part with a higher percentage of the income-tax to the States; it can distribute liberal grants for nation-building activities.

A significant fact that emergies is that the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Punjab do not have any post-war Reconstruction Funds and that the Union shall have to finance their capital expenditure.

Another notable fact is that the national income has not kept pace with the growth of public revenues, which means that a larger proportion of the national income is now going in the public sector. From this Prof. Misra draws a tentative conclusion that an optimum point in the growth of public revenues (except in Income-Tax) has been reached unless there is meanwhile an increase in the per capita income of the country. In the States the phenomenon demands a policy of capital development to increase resources in the future. The growth of future revenues depends on increased production not of chasing the tax-payer but of the Keynesian concept that the more we eat the cake the larger it becomes.

In discussing the fundamental principles whch should guide the Finance Commission Prof. Misra says that in a well-operated system of Federal Finance, the aim of the statesman is to remove inequality of incomes not between States but between the people who live in the States to distribute finances on the principle of needs.

Prof. Misra's essay has some very sound thinking in it, which will clarify the problem for students of economics.

PILGRIMAGE

Pilgrimage and after: Edited by N. V, Rajkumar. Published by the All-India Congress Committee. Price Rs. 2/8. Pages 175.

This book has to be read with a very large pinch of salt for it is presented by the Congress. And so it is not so much a record of the elections as a vindication of the Congress victory. For instance a statement like this (made by Sri Nanda, in the forward)—"The Congress election campaign has helped to strengthen the foundations of democracy in India". How hollow it sounds. The book makes much of constructive results of Nehru's election tour (which Mr. Rajkumar calls a pilgrimage!) such as the opening of Kasturba Training Institute near Indore. Mr. Rajkumar takes his idea of Pilgrimage very seriously and practically makes Nehru a roaming preacher who gives a little Ganges water to people in one city, a flower or "mantra" to those in the next, a delightful thing in itself if he had not the election axe to grind. The synopsis of Nehru's speeches fill up one-third of the book, and seeing that the Congress won only because of this spearhead the editor has been more fair than he realizes.

There is also an informative section which describes how a committee headed by Nandaji planned out the programme of propaganda and publicity from the choosing of the Two Bulls symbol to issuing circulars, printing the speeches of important leaders in the vernaculars, posters, pamphlets all the elaborate webweaving of a clever political party.

The book also contains an analysis of the election results, which is misnamed, for this section contains a Congressite graph of election figures. The opinions from the Foreign Press are obviously chosen very carefully, but even they show that abroad our allies know the Congress only as Nehru.

AIR WARFARE

AIR POWER IN MODERN WARFARE: By S. N. Goyal. Thaker and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 8/8. Pages 131.

To speculate on the morality of air power would lead us into interesting but idle channels of thoughts. If collective world opinion had its way the aeroplane would be banned as a weapon of war but then if Gandhiji had had his way violence would have been wiped off the face of the earth. But since only aggressive governments and rival nations make the decisions, air power remains today the most terrifying weapon in any armament, and Mr. Goyal being a very practical airman has not posed fundamental questions but has concentrated on the technicalities of air warfare.

The epic of flight, he writes, is a romantic history of brilliant achievement and human capabilities. He shows how the new air arm was first used only for transport purposes, during a war and how its potentialities as an arm transforming the whole pattern of warfare were realized only during the First World War. Mr. Goyal gives a very studied exposition of War Potential—the perquisites which make a major war — economic resources, usable manpower, scientific development, leadership, etc. He shows how important a weapon economic blockade can be, i.e., as Napoleon envisaged an internal economic collapse of Great Britain by means of a complete blockade. And now the whole technique has developed creating with contraband and counter-

Cold War Gets Warmer

Hutton in 'Philadelphia Inquirer.'

blockades creating rationed conditions even in neutral countries. In fact the economic strangulation of Germany in the First World War was largely due to a perfect blockade.

Some chapters are a bit off the point, though interesting in themselves. They discuss the principles of war, the correct theory of successful warfare, all of which could apply to air strategy, i.e., concentration of force, surprise tactics, maintainence of morale, etc. Laconically Mr. Goyal reminds us that air power is the most destructive and economic weapon. He places before the reader in a lucid manner the four objectives of air power: (1) to obtain mastery of the air and to keep it, (2) to destroy the enemy's means of production and his communications within his zone, (3) to maintain the battle without being interfered with by the enemy (4) to prevent the enemy being able to maintain the battle. The composition and direction of air power is summarized under three heads—correct ratio between offence and defence strategy, tactical air forces, (2) correct provision for supporting the surface forces and maintaining long-range communications, (3) adequate provision of bases and air transport facilities. A vital principle involved is that only air power can defeat air power.

BANKING THEORY

FUNDAMENTALS OF BANKING THEORY AND PRACTICE: By A. K. Basu. A. Mukerjee and Co. Calcutta. Price Rs. 10. Pages 462.

Mr. Basu's book, apart from its academic presentation, has a special interest — it makes a study of the repurcussions of Partition on his subject. The number of Indian banks in Pakistan is 410. A chart of the exchange bank offices, distribution of demand and time liabilities, cash balances and advances in the two countries shows that in case of almost all the items, the proportion of India and Pakistan is uniformly 9 per cent. As. Mr. Basu admirably puts it prosperity like peace is indivisible; India and Pakistan are geographically and economically one unit.'

About nationalization of banks he says that our system is yet undeveloped so nationalization would be premature. These are a few of the salient features of their, thorough study of a difficult theme.

D. C.

BATTLE AGAINST T. B.

'HANATA HIR: By Sjt. Shankerbhai P. Patel. Published by R. R. Sheth & Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. Price Rs. 6-12.

'HANATA HIR' is the story of a grim battle. A battle waged between man, and the dread disease. Tuberculosis, which takes a yearly toll of about 5,00,000 lives in India.

The writer was a T.B. patient for years and has given shape to his own agony in these pages. Yet it is not a mere autobiographical attempt to win sympathy and commiseration. It is a practical encyclopaedia regarding T.B. It gives exhaustive and up-to-date information about the causes of T.B., its spread, symptoms, history, the types of ereatment, Sanatorium treatment, the place of rest, climate and nourishment in the treatment, and deals with the after-care question, as well as with the anti-T.B. activities.

Physical torture creates an emotional world of its own. Fleeting glimpses of that world are captured in these pages. Of moving tenderness are the scenes depicting the parting of lovers, and the oscillation between hope and despair as the patient faces the operation table. The ignorance of our people which exposes young children to infection and the tragic consequences thereof are described with a dramatic vividness. The writer's own hopes and fears are told in a simple style which often touches the borderland of poetry. Yet the greatest value of the book lies in its message of courage and hope. Many suffering families will be inspired with a new light after the perusal of this book. It is a valuable addition to Gujarati literature, giving correct and scientific information along with a highly interesting story of a brave struggle against T.B. The book is a worthy successor to the only other Gujarati book of this type, 'Maru Kunj' by Sjt. Mathuradas Trikamji. The author will surely receive warm appreciation for his fine effort.

DELIGHTS BUT DOES NOT WOUND

'SHODH MA': By the late Sir Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth. Compiled and edited by Dr. Bipin J. Jhaveri. Published by N. M. Thacker & Co., 140, Princess Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

There are very few humorous works in Gujarati. The one glorious landmark in the history of Gujarati books of humour was the memorable "Bhadrambhadra" by the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth. Many other writers have tried in their individual ways to scale the heights of his humour, but very few have succeeded. Naturally then, we turn with great expectations to this posthumous off-spring of his pen. Whether 'Shodh ma' fulfils these expectations or not is a ticklish question. It is a fragment, and although Dr. Bipin Jhaveri has taken great pains to piece it together, and has supplemented it wherever it was found necessary, the book cannot compete with 'Bhadrambhadra.' It is not even intended by the compiler that it should enter into such a competition.

This book is a blossom of the writer's more mature genius. It lacks the youthful exuberance, the biting satire, and the delicious play on words found in the earlier and more famous work. There is no attack on any particular person, sect or institution.

It deals with some eccentric people and their exploits in a light, airy manner. It delights but does not wound—the first two chapters are just wonderful. The editor of 'Afava Samachar', and 'Poteshri' are memorable characters, and will raise many a hearty laugh in Gujarati homes.

For Jazz Lovers Only

BLUE RHYTHM, Volume 1, Number 1, 26, Ridge Road, Bombay 6. Editor: Niranjan M. Jhaveri, Price 8 annas.

The first jazz magazine in India has seen the light of day, as the front page editorial says in this cyclostyled magazine, Blue Rhythm, for furthering the cause of jazz in India. With so many causes being furthered, and many more still remaining to be furthered, it may be wondered whether this cause—never, to my mind, one to go delirious about—is worth all the pother. But, as is only too evident from the first issue, it is all a labour of love; and if lovers of the hot foot and the swaying hip (not to mention unpredictable gyrations of the trunk, weird shakings of the hands and fingers and various painful contortions of the mouth) are brought "closer together", one of the objects of the magazine will have been achieved.

It is at once so easy and so difficult to appreciate this brand of group dancing which has come to this country from Africa through the tortuous route of Britain, the United States and South America. It is easy for many because its rhythm is simple and monotonous— as a matter of fact, it's rhythm and nothing much else—and the vigour with which any youngster has a go at it is appealing to many; and yet, it is difficult to forget the vast harmonies and great art that the west has inherited and to abandon oneself in the crude sax-trombone—trumpet—drum avalanche of pulsations.

The magazine is an amateur production. As the editor himself points out at the outset, the sponsors have "mixed their enthusiasm with their inexperience and a limited budget"; and in so far as they have better things in view, it would have been better to have waited for a month or two and brought out something less rickety, so as to create a better first impression. As it is, this issue will strain the loyalty of many a jiver. The cover is printed on art paper in two colours with a pleasant drawing by Mehelli Gobhai of the "unknown trumpeter" (isn't that weird brass instrument a trumpet, by the way?).

Among the contents are Spotlight on Erroll Garner, delayed action pianist, an article on Clarinet before Swing, a life sketch of Alix Combelle and another of Lionel Hampton, record reviews, a Jazzquiz, and a "hot" and a "cold" column. The pages are unnumbered, and the continuations are therefore marked "else where", which, together with the strip of paper inserted as a second thought giving the answers to the Jazzquiz, and a few printer's devils (typist's devils, that is), gives the whole effort the look of a practical joke, with this difference that all including the victims of the joke will be able to enjoy it. If, unfortunately, the plans get upset again and they are forced to bring out another cyclostyled issue, here's a tip: avoid two column pages (since it is difficult to have neat right-hand margins) and do have wider margins. The articles are written in a free, informal style, with enough American words and abbreviations to give the magazine perhaps an authentic touch.

Blue Rhythm ain't no wow, brother (as one should say it, to keep in tune); but it's a bit of okay. But def.

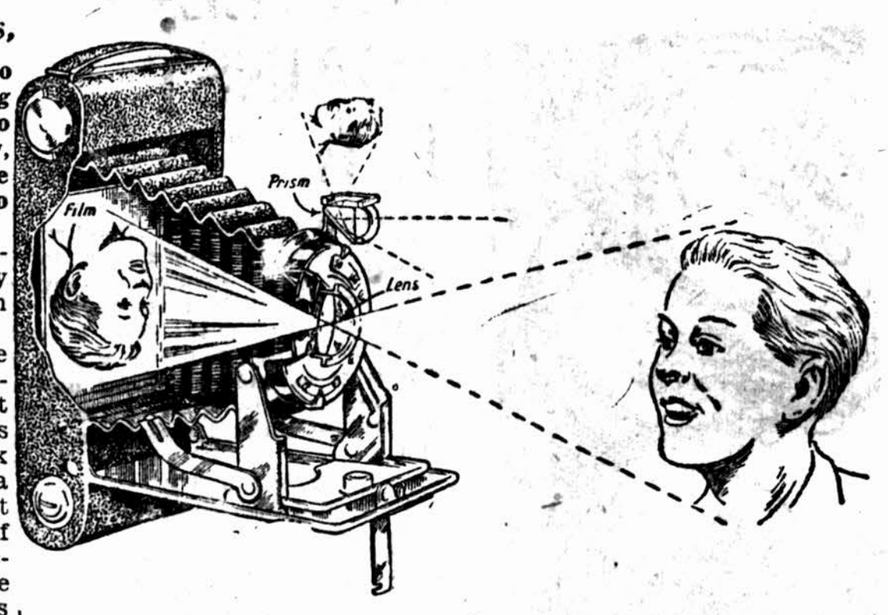
—M.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

NOW that monsoon is about to be over and we have shining days once again, many of you who are interested in photography, and have simple cameras, will be taking snaps of your holidays, to keep in your album.

Below is an article on this subject from the "Book of Vision," by Joseph Lawrence, reproduced from "Boys and Girls."

....The eye sees a picture on the retina. Photography with a camera is very similar. The light comes in through a lens and is thrown on the film at the back of the camera. In a reflex camera the photographer looks down at a mirror inclined at an angle of 45 deg. which shows him the picture that is coming through the lens. This enables him to focus the image to get it clear in the mirror by altering the position of the lens. This is called focusing. In the cheaper camera there is a scale at the side with distances marked in feet. The photographer sets the front of the camera containing the lens at the correct distance, perhaps six feet, if a portrait is being taken, and at infinity if for a distant view, to give the correct focus in each case. In some of the smallest cameras the photographer looks through a small opening and when he has the image clear in this, the focusing of the camera is correct. He is looking through a kind of miniature telescope. Some cameras have a fixed focus lens so that it is always in focus and no setting of distance has to be made.



How a photographer takes a photograph

LENGTH OF EXPOSURE

"The photographer as next to make up his mind about the length of exposure he must give to the film, or, in other words, how long shall the iris of the lens be opened, and how big shall the size of the iris be. The more he opens the iris the shorter must be the time. The best photographers use an exposure meter which tells them what exposure to use The time of exposure is given at 1/5th, 1/50th, sec., and so on. The opening of the iris or stop is called its f number. A photographer has to set the camera, whereas the human eye automatically adjusts the light by opening or closing the iris to make the pupil larger or smaller.

"Instead of nerves at the back of the eye there is a film containing chemicals which alter their composition when exposed to light. Certain chemicals which are salts containing silver are sensitive to light. The film usually contains either silver bromide or silver chloride. The chemicals occur in the film as very tiny grains of these salts. The bright light from the brighter part of the picture that is being taken changes the silver salt to an insoluble compound. The film is put first into a developing solution and afterwards washed by "hypo", which is a colloquial name for sodium thiosulphate.

THE BRIGHT POINTS

"The silver salt which has not been affected by the light is dissolved and removed. The film is then called a negative and shows only the bright points of the photograph. Some points are brighter than others and there are different shades of darkness and light. When we make a photographic print from the negative we reverse the colours black and white and get a picture which has the right shades. This is called a positive.

"Cameras have many kinds of lenses. The cheapest needs to be only a box with a pin hole which acts in the same way as a lens if the hole is small enough. Because the opening is small the light has to be very strong to give a good negative. The most elaborate cameras have very large lenses which are made up from two or three thinner lenses stuck together to make corrections for colour and distortion. As the size of the lens is increased its rating as an f number decreases. The cameras that take photographs of the earth from 30,000 ft. are said to have a very large aperture and the stop commences with f 1.5, or sometimes less. The cheap hand camera starts with an f number of 6 or 8 and the stop can be contracted to a very small hole of f 16 or f 32.

KINDS OF LENSES

"There is a technical meaning for the f numbers. f 6 means that the focal length is six times the diameter of the circular aperture when the stop is fully open. As an example of our figures, the human eyeball is about 0.6 in. in diameter. The aperture which has the widest opening is 0.33 in and the focal length is 0.945 in. The lens of the aeroplane camera has an aperture of 4 in. and focal length of 6 in.

"We show in the picture here a camera which is taking a photograph of a boy's face. The light from the face goes through the lens on to the film at the back and the first thing you will notice is that the face is upside down. The lens focuses the rays so that the picture is clear on the film. If the lens were not correctly focused the effect would be like the pictures seen by either short- or long-sighted people without glasses. The picture would be a blur.

THE PHOTOGRAPH SETTINGS

"Above the lens in the picture is a small prism into which the photographer looks when taking the photograph in the camera. This prism shows the face and turns it through a right angle so that when the photographer looks down, he sees the face as though he were looking directly at the person. We show this with dotted lines going into the prism and out again where the photographer puts his eye. When the face is seen in the centre of the prism, the camera is pointing in the right direction.

"We have to make two settings for the photograph, and we look again at the picture. The two numbers 50 and 100 mean exposures of 1/50th or 1/100th of a second. There is also in most cameras a setting marked "bulb" with which an exposure can be made for a time such as one or several seconds. Photographs taken inside churches, for example, sometimes have been given an exposure of as long as half an hour. The opening is made by squeezing a little bulb which sends a little pressure wave to the shutter to open the iris. A second pressure of the bulb shuts it again."

CHAMELEON PAINT

A new type of paint is sensitive to heat, and changes its colour with the temperature. But, unlike its animal counterpart, the chameleon, this colour change is irreversible.

In other words, if heated up the paint will change its colour, but will still retain this new colour when cooled down again.

These new paints have many industrial uses. They can be used to check temperatures while hot-working metals, or as a guide to maintain temperature at a certain figure. They are useful for investigating cooling problems of aircraft engines, and in all processes requiring heat treatment.

At present fifteen shades of these heat-sensitive paints are available, reacting over a wide range of temperatures.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—meet regularly at many centres in Bombay and elsewhere. Why not once go and see what they are doing? Probably you will like to be with them, and you too will join the organisation.

Everyone is most welcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan, Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You are most welcome also to send your small contributions of stories, essays, games and tricks, etc., which will be gladly considered for publication.

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

The Men Applanded

THE MULE FROM KENTUCKY

By CAROL COLLVER

(Exclusive from 'Christian Science Monitor,' Boston)

HERMAN was really a very fine mule. He was stronger than most. He was bigger than most. He was brighter than most. And, as you will soon see, he was as determined as they come.

Now this very fine mule Herman, lived on a farm in the Blue Grass Country of Kentucky. It was as beautiful a home as anyone could ever ask for. But Herman was very unhappy living there.

You see, on this beautiful Kentucky farm the finest pure bred horses in the country were raised. They were carefully fed, carefully groomed and carefully exercised. They slept in comfortable, well heated barns. And all they ever did was run around in circles and jump over hurdles and things like that.

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Herman was very, very bored with all the fuss that was made over them. You probably would be too—if you were a mule! Especially if you were fed any old thing and you slept outdoors, and no one ever thought of brushing your shaggy old fur.

That's how it was with Herman. But at least he got plenty of exercise—working! All day long, he did nothing but haul wagonload after wagonload of hay for the horses to sleep on, or oats for the horses to eat. Or anything else to help pamper them in general. It was all very unfair, according to Herman. Do you blame him for thinking so?

One day he decided that this state of affairs had gone long enough. He made up his mule mind that he was going to Make Something of Himself—or else! (He didn't decide on or else what. It always sounded worse if you left it up in the air like that.)

That night, instead of going to sleep, Herman went out to the practice ring where the horses were trained to run and jump over hurdles. He spent hour after hour running around in circles and trying to jump over the hurdles. (The whole idea seemed very silly, but he knew it was what he would have to do if he were really going to Make Something of Himself!)

Each night after that, after the horses had been put to bed in the big comfortable barns, Herman would go off by himself and practice running and jumping. For the first several weeks he had tripped and fallen when he tried to make the hurdles. But he kept right on trying.

Finally, after a month or two of practice, he went sailing right over them, just the way the horses did! The only pity of it was that no one in the world but Herman knew about all this

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So the better he grew, the sadder it made him to think that all his practice was really for nothing.

Then suddenly one summer evening, he had a surprise. Just after he had finished making a graceful jump over one of the highest hurdles, he heard a clapping of hands. He looked up quickly and saw a group of men standing beside the ring watching him. Then one of them (whom Herman recognized as Mr. Culpepper, the owner of the farm) shouted, "Let's see some more of that jumping!"

This was Herman's Big Chance—and he made the best of it! Spurred on by the sound of the applause, he proceeded to put on a fine show.

Finally, when he had finished, he heard one of the men say to Mr Culpepper, "He's just the one we have been looking for! Very clever. Real talent. A wow. Let's go in and sign the papers."

And they all went away

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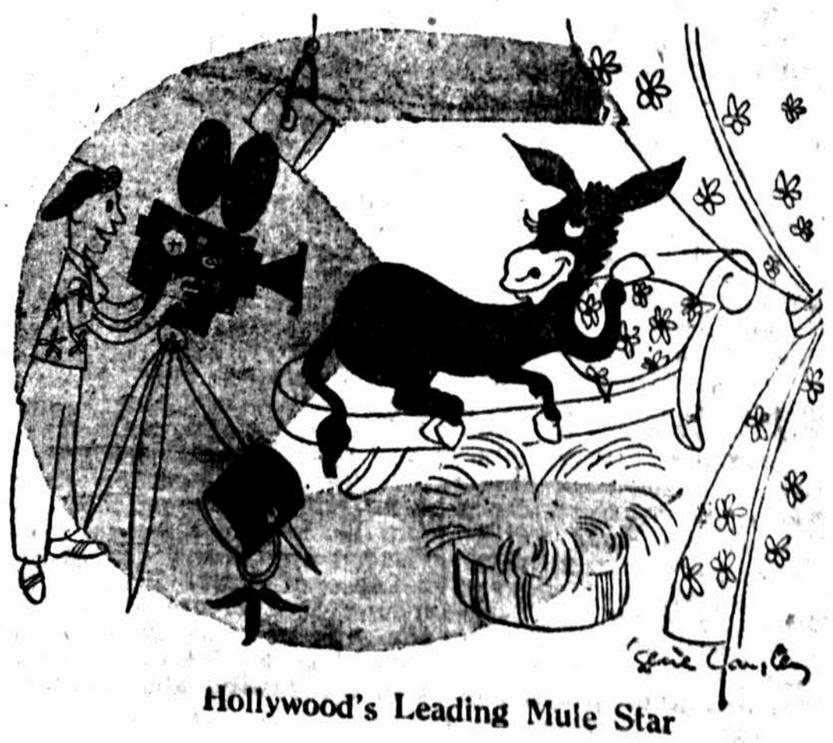
The next day, Herman's heart beat faster as he was put onto a great truck and driven away from the farm in Kentucky. His mule sense told him that Big Things were about to happen to him. And as it turned out he couldn't have been more right.

For the great truck took him to a train. And the train took him far across the country to California—and Hollywood, where the movies are made. You see, Herman was going to be a movie actor!

From then on he was treated with even greater care than a Kentucky pure bred—and that's going some! His shaggy old fur soon became soft and silky, for it was washed and brushed each day. He was given the best of mule food to eat. And each night he slept on soft, soft blankets.

Herman is now Hollywood's leading mule star, with three successful pictures to his credit. You more than likely have seen one of them.



Hollywood's Leading Mule Star

Ethics In Public Life

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 6)

and in a flourishing condition. I submit for your consideration a different, though not less familiar, list of immoralities or sins, and suggest that these sins, or malpractices if you will, may be more serious in their corrupting influence and in their social consequences than the ostentatious evils of dishonest public servants.

Perhaps the most obvious of our current social sins is the widespread flouting of a major part of our Constitution. We are justly indignant at the brazen violation of law, or at bribery and corruption which affects a single individual or a group of individuals. Yet we appear to take for granted the frustration of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the people of one section of our country — a frustration that has been going on for almost three-quarters of a century.

CONSTITUTION FLOUTED

Legislatures of Southern States pass resolutions outlawing any organization or party that denies to any person rights guaranteed in the Constitution, but do not outlaw the Democratic Party, which for three-quarters of a century has contributed to the denial of rights guaranteed to Negroes under these amendments.

The Legislature of Texas has recently gone on record against any party that even "entertains any thought" hostile to the American Constitution, but has not so far moved to ban the Democratic Party in the state. The complacent attitude of the country generally toward this persistent and pervasive violation of Constitution and law stands in sharp contrast to the indignation aroused by individual wrongdoing or lawlessness in Washington or Boston or Albany.

Even deeper is the immorality of the American treatment of minority groups — Negroes, Orientals, and, in some quarters, Jews. I need not elaborate on this except to recall what was said by Abraham Lincoln a century ago when he explained his hatred of slavery.

"I hate it because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself. I hate it because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world; enables the enemies of free institutions with plausibility to taunt us as hypocrites; causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity; and because it forces so many good men among ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principles of civil liberty...."

What, after all, are the venalities and briberies and fixings of a handful of politicians and lobbyists compared to the deep and pervasive corruption of this violation of principles of religion and of social morality all over the country?

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

Or what shall we say of the prostitution of the democratic processes to narrow and shabby political purposes to partisan ends, to personal ends; the infusion into our political life of lies, distortions, prejudices, and hatred; the willingness of some candidates to pander to the worst passions or to make appeals to the meanest prejudices or to exploit the deepest ignorance?

What shall we say of the readiness of some southern politicians to conduct campaigns on the issue of "the honour of southern womanhood," or of some northern politicians to whip up ancient animosities toward Britain — or artificially to create new ones?

Much of the criticism of corruption in government comes from congressmen who are themselves guilty of far deeper corruption— the corruption of character assassination, the corruption of class conflict, the corruption of hatred and fear.

There is more than one kind of treason, and one of the worst of treasons is the betrayal of the democratic processes. As Senator Douglas has written:

"If mendacity, misrepresentation, and irresponsible statements characterize electioneering (and he need not confine it to that aspect of politics) the mind and emotions of the public are immediately exploited and in the long run the whole electoral process is discredited.

....."Cheating is unethical in any system, and cheating the public is more serious than cheating a rival."

And George Kennan has warned us in most sober terms against the consequences of irresponsibility in public life from the

"vocal minorities, politicians, commentators, and publicity seekers, people who live by their ability to draw attention to themselves, and die, like fish out of water, if they are compelled to remain silent. These people take refuge in the pat and chauvinistic slogans because they are incapable of understanding any others, because these slogans are safer from the standpoint of short-term gain, because the truth is sometimes a poor competitor in the market place of ideas....

"The counsels of impatience and hatred can always be supported by the crudest and cheapest symbols; for the counsels of moderation the reasons are often intricate, rather than emotional, and difficult to explain. And so the chauvinists of all times and places go their appointed way; plucking the easy fruits, reaping the little triumphs of the day at the expense of someone else tomorrow, deluging in noise and filth anyone who gets in their way, dancing their reckless dance on the prospects for human progress, drawing the shadow of a great doubt over the validity of democratic institutions."

ROLE OF PRESS

No less serious, and no less inexcusable, is the immorality of the press. As the infusion of lies and hatred into politics is a betrayal of democracy, so the exploitation of sensationalism and vice and fear by the press for financial gain, or for partisan gain, is a betrayal of the principles of a free press.

That some of our papers — The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune — are among the finest products of our civilization will not be denied; neither will it be denied that a substantial segment of our press is shockingly irresponsible. Many newspapers will print or picture anything that is not actionable; exploit any emotions, no matter how sacred, that will sell a few copies; publish anything that will return short-term political or party dividends.

The spectacle of some of our worst newspapers decrying corruption at Washington or in the States is one to excite cynical laughter.

Or look to another manifestation of public morality, one closely connected with the press, advertising. Who can doubt that the appeal of advertising is in very considerable part to the wrong rather than to right motives; and that the basest, not the best, instincts of men are exploited?

ADVERTISEMENTS

To what does a good part of our advertising appeal? To fear, jealousy, envy, licentiousness, and material interest. By reiterating that everything is to be considered from the point of view of private enhancement, it corrupts much of what it touches.

Friendship is perverted to the techniques of getting ahead in the job. Love of wife or husband becomes a contest in popularity or in sensual appeals. Pride in parents comes to depend on the right automobiles or the right television or the right drinking habits. Distinction is a matter not of character but of liquor or of haircuts or of the kind of silver one uses when company comes to dinner.

It may seem a minor matter that automobiles or cigarettes should be advertised not so much on their merits as on the degree of pulchritude of some model. And in any one case, it is a minor matter, we take all this in our stride after all. But who can compute the long-term effects of recommending almost everything for the wrong reasons?

And what shall we say of the systematic corruption of the judjment of our people by appeal to illogic rather than to logic? What shall we say of the cumulative effect upon the next generation of the picture of American social and moral standards — of family relations, of the relations of the sexes, of the relation of men to their work that emerges from much of our advertising?

IN ATHLETICS

Will we in the end create a generation unable to distinguish between sound and unsound reasons, between sincerity and insincerity?

No less obvious, no less painfully familiar, is the corruption inherent in much of our school and college athletics. I am not concerned here with the more ostentatious forms of that corruption— the fixing of games, the bribing of players.

Revolting as this may be, it is a natural product of the kind of athletic system we have permitted to develop. The evil of school and college athletics goes much deeper. We have drifted far from the original notion of atnletics as exercise, as character training, and as sport — something in which the young engaged because it was wholesome and because it was fun.

The commercialization of athletics has permeated almost every school and was resulted, almost inevitably, in the exploitation of the young for commercial purposes.

We have forbidden child labour by law, and look with horror on the idea of night work for children. But we permit our high school children, to earn the cost of a school athletic programme by playing night games, because box office receipts are higher at night than in the day time.

Corruption goes even deeper in another direction — that of overemphasis on sports — for this suggests hypocrisy in the claim that education comes first, and not success on the playing field. It is not as if we did not know how to end corruption in school athletics; the remedy is simple, if drastic.

It is the complete elimination of money — the elimination of box offices, free admission to all games, the elimination of all paid coaches and trainers, the elimination of all rewards or special services to players.

Of course, if we did adopt so drastic a programme, we would have to return sports to a really amateur status. Until we are willing to do this, it is hypocrisy to decry particular manifestations, cruder manifectations, of bribery or corruption.

FOREIGN POLICY

A word, finally, on the vexatious problem of ethics in foreign policy —the problem of the moral approach as contrasted with what we call the power-politics approach Such a contrast is doubtless overly dramatic but those who have read the books of Hans Morgenthau, or even the impressive little volume by George Kennan, will realize that the contrast is there.

A good deal of what the new school of power-politics argues for is an apology for—or a repudiation of —the moral considerations that have coloured our foreign policy in the last half century perhaps the last century and a half. Some of the criticism of our moral approach is sound, for that morality has often been soft, it has often been verbal merely, it has often substituted good intentions for good deeds.

BUT GRANTING THIS, IT REMAINS TRUE THAT THOSE NATIONS THAT HAVE SOMEHOW CLUNG TO MORAL PRINCIPLES APPEAR TO SURVIVE, AND THOSE WHICH REPUDIATE MORAL PRINCIPLES GO UNDER.

It remains true that every policy, to win approval, must carry moral convictions and have moral sanctions. It remains true that we cannot conduct foreign policy in accordance with principles of national interest unless we define national interest, and that it is not in the national interest to violate morality.

It remains true that if we do ignore or violate moral considerations out of concern for assumed national interest, we will surely forfeit national interest as well as morality.

We will go astray if we think we can solve great questions of international relations merely by the use of force. We will go astray if we place reliance on the atom bomb as the ultimate weapon; the only ultimate weapon is one that reaches the minds and hearts of men, and those who would fight communism with bombs alone have yet to prove that propping bombs changes Communists into democrats. We will go astray if we think we can base a system of alliances solely upon considerations of power, ignoring moral considerations.

What do these almost random examples of moral practices and malpractices illustrate? They illustrate a widespread confusion about ethics, both public and private. They make clear that public and private morality are inextricably mixed, and that a double standard is wholly illogical and unworkable.

They make clear that the most crucial problems of ethics are in the realm of ordinary life and that until we have solved these problems we cannot hope for any substantial improvement in political morality. If we want improvements in the public domain, we must start with questioning many of the practices that obtain in our private lives in our social relations, in business, even in schools and churches.

If we want reform, we must start with what lies at hand—with ourselves. Perhaps the dichotomy which Reinhold Niebuhr poses can be resolved; "moral man and immoral society." Perhaps moral man, if he is aware of the principles on which his conduct should be based, can achieve a moral society.

Certainly virtue is not to be achieved by a contest in indignation, any more than patriotism is to be achieved by a competition in rhetoric. And we know that all those who cry, "Lord! Lord!" shall not enter the kingdom of heaven.

THE REMEDY

We can raise standards of public morality if we will, but the cost is high. We must attract good men and able men to public life, and not expose them, when there, to intimidation or to contumely. We must refrain from bringing improper pressures upon them and punish those who give bribes or bring pressures as heavily as we punish those who accept bribes or yield to pressures.

We must look to the moral practices of our society as a whole— business, the press, the radio, motion pictures, schools—and apply to them the standards we would have our public servants observe. This is a hard programme. But until we are willing to attempt it, our protestations against the immorality of politicians will be largely vain.

In the search for true standards of morality, the university and the church have a primary role to play. These institutions are the only ones in our society that may be said to have permanency and universality.

These are, to be sure, reflections of our society, but they are more, they are the guides, they are the conscience, of our society. They are part, too, of a larger community—the community of scholarship and of science and of faith— that is, of the love of learning and of truth—that traces back to the beginning of history and looks forward to the limitless future.

They are part of a society that should be universal; that transcends national lines and class lines and even philosophical lines. They do not exist to serve a particular economy, a particular politics, a particular social system; such service of this kind as they render is a by-product. They exist to serve the austere cause of truth, scientific truth, religious truth. And no society can prosper or flourish unless it maintains and protects and encourages institutions whose primary duty is to examine, to analyze, to criticize, to test all things and hold fast to that which is true.

One of the major ethical problems of our time is to bring back to society an understanding of the true nature and function of the university and the church.

Modernity Hits Arabia

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

the bondwoman, and of Ishmael, her son; the land where Abraham is said to have sojourned; where Moses and his people, the nomads of their day, toiled through the wilderness in their passage up from Egypt; and the home, if not of the Wise Men themselves, then of the gifts they brought to Jesus— gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

In more modern times, of course, Arabia is known as the land where Mohammed was born, and the religion of Islam, which sparked an Arabian Empire spreading as far as India and Persia on the east, and to North Africa and Spain on the west, and which still dominates, in a religious sense, most of the Arab East.

Through almost all these cycles of history, the Bedouin of the desert remained unchanged. He stayed the backbone of Arabian life, building his frugal existence around the camel, sheep, and goat, adapting his ways—even to his clothes and tent—to the harshness of the land in which he lived.

Politically, his allegiance rarely went beyond that of the tribe, particularly after the collapse of the Arabian Empire before the Ottoman Turks. Indeed, for several hundred years before the present century, most of Arabia was loosely divided into sheikdoms and tribal domains, often at war with one another over boundaries, stolen camels, and the rights to water wells.

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Early in the 20th century came Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, one of the mightiest desert figures of them all, who established by conquest the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, subduing nine-tenths of Arabia beneath his rule. Even under the new King, however, the life of the Bedouin changed but little, except that tribal raiding, once a staple of desert life, was sternly discouraged by Ibn Saud.

Into this picture, in 1933, came the Standard Oil Company of California, forerunner of Aramco, into a land which always had resisted innovation, especially from the West. But the oilmen brought with them promise which no "invader" had brought before—for the King, economic support to bolster his popularity, and for the people, through the wealth earned by oil, at least partial release from some of the hardships of the desert.

Since that time, modernity has struck hard in Arabia. An American city of 15,000, complete to pavements, gardens, and a supermarket—as modern as any in the United States—has blossomed at Dhahran, company headquarters on the eastern coast. At Ras Tanura, a few miles to the north, an oil refinery looms above the sands.

A deepwater port has been built at Dammam, and a railroad glides through the desert from Dhahran to the capital of Riyadh, near the center of Arabia. In the coastal towns of Dammam and Al-Khobar, Saudi merchants are springing up, beginning to compete with each other in the sale of goods.

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This has meant many things to the Bedouin himself, among them the water troughs described above. But it also has meant—with trucks and buses now plying many of the caravan routes where the camel once held sway—that the camel, the Bedouin's chief source of wealth, has declined in value, and more and more Bedouins, almost despite themselves, are forced toward the towns for support.

There is even a deeper impact, however, on the thinking of the people, and that is the near explosion of western concepts, methods, and education among a people whose constitution, law, and schoolbook for centuries have been the Koran, the textbook of Islam.

It is at this point, the struggle of the Saudi to adjust himself to two ways of living, so starkly different, that American oilmen watch for signs of friction, for the signals spelling danger, not only for the company, but for Arabia itself.

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So, This Is Apartheid!

MALAN'S UTOPIA WILL FLOUNDER ON ROCK OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

By Margaret Hubbard

EXCLUSIVE FROM "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR." BOSTON.

THE Union of South Africa, a beautiful and inspiring land, is passing through difficult days.

Exaggerated nationalism and a growing antagonism among races has, it now is recognized, brought that great and promising country to a point of crisis. How this crisis will be solved, few persons in the Union seem sure, although there is a growing awareness that something must be done and done quickly.

This is perhaps the strongest impression I carried away from a six-month tour of Africa from the broad boulevards of Capetown to the even broader reaches along the Limpopo River.

DIGGING FOR WEALTH

Physically, South Africa is a lovely land. Blue mountains march from Table Mountain to the north and east, lifting hope in a man and beckoning him to see for himself what opportunities lie beyond the jagged peaks. Even on the high, treeless tablelands, there is no end to the blue—except bluer, flat-topped kojes brooding in space.

The economic implications of Dr. Malan's 'Apartheid' policy are not only ominous for the African Natives, but are also suicidal for the Whites. South Africa is an underdeveloped country and the greater part of the Union's industrial progress has been backed by Overseas Capital. The Union finances will not afford millions of sterling required for housing, education, industries and for stopping the land from washing into the sea. With race war and community clashes, foreign capital will not freely flow, as it will prove a risky investment.

There is no need for men to dig cellars and barricade themselves against snows and Arctic winds. The sun shines almost every day, and if the winter winds sting, a small fire will warm a man. Oh, in most parts there is not enough rain, and for much of the year the grass is tough and burned to glistening gold. A lotus-eater's life is impossible and men must work to live. but the struggle is not too harsh. Where the land's surface offers little, there is wealth to be had by digging for it.

BOER WAR AGAIN

Yet out of this tempting land of theirs, most of it so recently settled, South Africans have failed to create, many persons feel, a spirit to stir the imagination.

South Africa, for the moment at least, has dedicated itself to the proposition that men are created unequal, and that they never may overcome their inequalities however they try, whatever progress they make. Out of this rigid pattern of putting human beings into compartments, other divisions are being created. The traditional split on race policy between Briton and Afrikaaner is being revitalized; the Boer War is being fought all over again.

South Africa today drastically limits the future for most people living between Cape Point and the Limpopo River—limits it not just for today or tomorrow, but for all time. Most persons living on the tip of Africa have no hope either for tomorrow or for all time unless they can force a change on the country.

Thus the Afrikaans-speaking portion of the population is being aroused to create an Afrikaner state. English-speaking South Africans are being aroused to defend their citizenship. Feeling between all racial groups is constantly embittered by politicians' threats. English and Afrikaans-speaking children are separated in school. Businesses are established on Afrikaans-speaking lines for racial instead of business reasons. Whites are being inflamed to defend white supremacy. Non-whites are being aroused to defend the few privileges and hopes they once enjoyed. The jails are being filled with non-white passive resisters against recent racial laws.

South Africa as a nation suffers. The energies of its people are being dissipated by antagonisms and fear. Its industrial progress is being hamstrung by overseas investors' cautious wait-and-see policy. Its soil continues to wash into the sea because its present government is more concerned with racial issues than with such practical measures as soil conservation.

CHARTER FOR AFRICA

Yet in spite of the dreariness of this current picture, there is a way out. In March, Prime Minister Daniel Malan himself suggested it. It had been suggested in Parliament that the Union explore the possibilities of a greater union of southern states in Africa. In reply the Prime Minister said he was prepared to throw his weight behind a charter of Africa, similar to the Pan-American Union, for the solution of common problems. He even faced the need for agreement on native policy—the great divide between peoples in Africa—among various powers with interests on the continent. And he included the United States among those powers.

Is it surprising that the United States should be included among African powers? Not when the hundreds of millions of dollars invested by Americans in the continent is considered. There is also America's interest in the Middle East, South Africa's first line of defence, and in the uranium mines and plants of the Congo. And its vital interest in the Cape route and air bases, and finally, in peace.

The difficulties in the path of a greater African union really boil down to practical ways and means. Even taxed to the limit, about 2,500,000 privileged South Africans simply could not carry 8,300,000 underprivileged Africans. The millions do not exist within South Africa to build all the thousands of houses needed, to develop native reserves, to stop the land from washing into the sea, to supply more education for more people, to finance industries, to supply more jobs.

As the American West was opened by capital from the eastern states, from Great Britain and from the continent of Europe, so overseas capital, not South African, has backed the greater part of the Union's expansion. Now overseas capital is needed in greater and greater amounts to ease social tensions, or South Africa will persist in its policy of desperation. It is struggling to survive and to put off the day of reckoning, although it knows what it will mean.

FOREIGN CAPITAL SHY

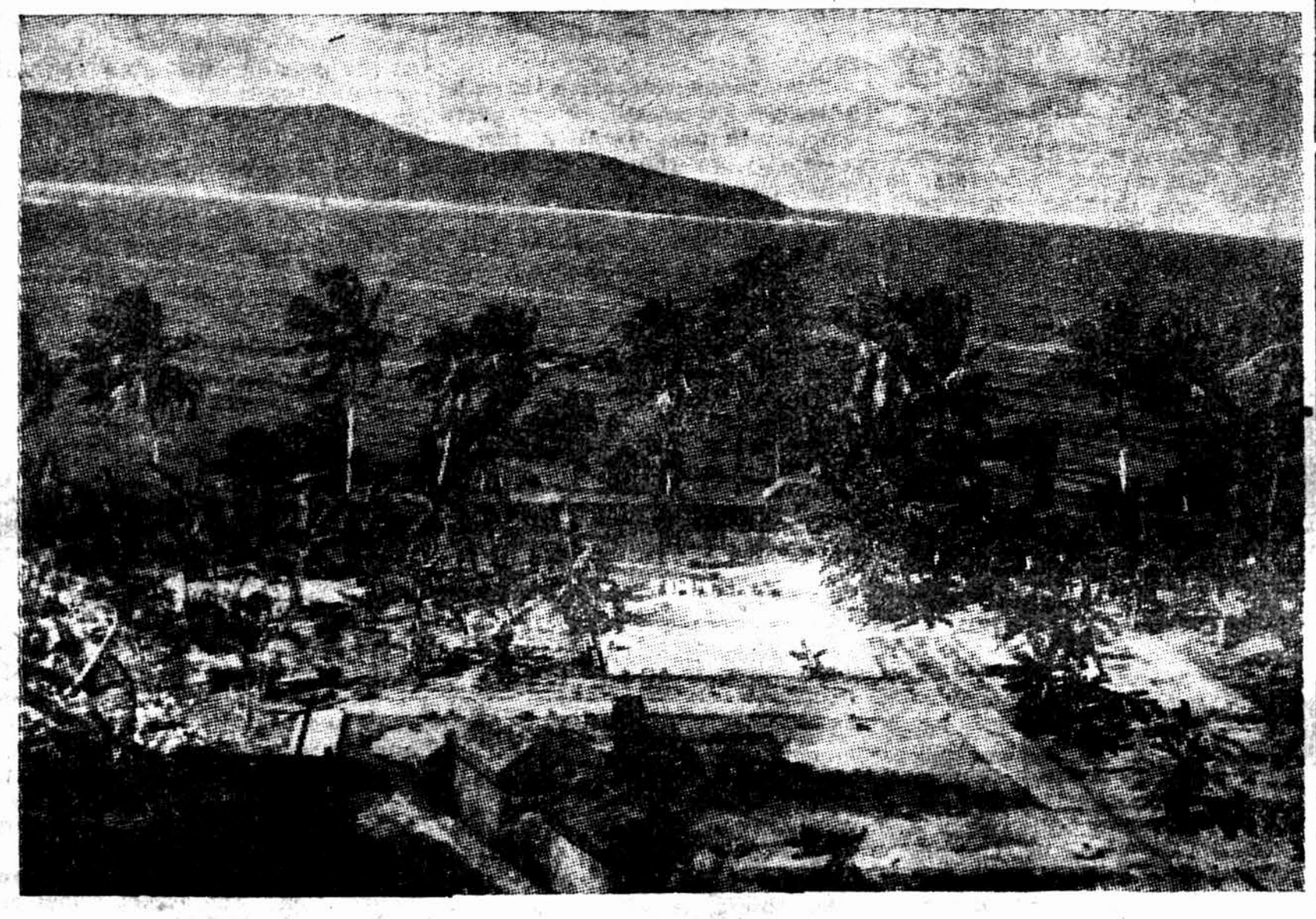
Great Britain is making a double-barreled investment in goods and goodwill by its efforts for central African federation, and its insistance on racial partnership. It is felt that the United States can do at least as much by giving a hand in South Africa. By pooling experience in race relations and by making loans —loans, not grants—for housing, or to check soil erosion, or for innumerable other development schemes. Loans with strings attached, so the race problem will be tackled.

If South Africa considers that meddling in its internal affairs, the answer is that all help is meddling of a sort, that help founded on honest goodwill is the best anyone can offer and, finally, that it can refuse the loan But then the South African electorate might have a word to say. South Africa needs help, and South Africans know it well.

Sarah Bernhardt, during her last tour of United States was the guest of honour at an after-theatre supper. When the guests were sipping coffee, Madame Berhardt rose, smiled, asked if they would care to hear her give a couple of brief readings, one in French, the other in German.

Her thrilling voice vibrated with emotion as the Divine Sarah recited; applause was tumultuous. And when she was asked the titles of her selections, the actress' eyes twinkled as she replied, "The alphaoet."

VIEW FROM FAMOUS JAIL



General view from the Cellular Jail showing demolitions of one wi ng and North Bay entrance to the Harbour.

INVITING ANDAMANS

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

prise is still on a limited scale, there is vast scope for expansion. Amongst the important species of timber produced are padauk, silver grey wood, gurjan, white chuglam and papita. Despite its restricted scale, there is scope for exports, which normally take the form of logs, planks, and even scantlings. All these are produced by the Government Saw Mill. Though the present exports are about 40,000 tons, there is a scheme to expand the figure to over 70,000 tons, but this depends upon shipping facilities made available, a sore point to solve at the moment.

Curiously enough, only one concern has availed the opportunity of establishing a small factory to convert logs into splinters for their match factories in India. Proposals have been afoot to establish a couple of plywood factories, and recently West Bengal concerns have been sounded on the installation of a veneer plant at Port Blair to deal with at least 10,000 tons annually. Under the same scheme, timber importers in India should charter their own vessels for transportation of timber from the islands.

COCOANUTS

The post-war period caused a great demand for timber, as a result of which the forest wealth has been attracting more attention than ever before. If only the timber industry is expanded wisely, it can easily rehabilitate at least another 50,000 people. Timber industry magnates in India should turn their attention to Andamans which have great potentialities in this respect.

The next industry in order of importance is cocoanut production, which is mainly confined to the South Andamans. Cocoanuts in the form of nuts and copra are exported to Bengal and Madras both for consumption and putting to industrial use.

The Andaman Islands together with the Nicobars constitute a Chief Commissioner's Province, and are what is generally termed as a centrally-administered area. A regular and more frequent steamer service is being implemented, and an air service to and from India is being contemplated. There are adequate medical facilities on the islands, although these will need expansion due to the increasing population. Education up to the High School standard is available.

Although at present intercommunication between the main islands is by motor launches, a grand trunk road linking them is being worked out. Owing to good medical arrangements incidence of malaria is moderate and kept in check. The general health of the people is good and cases of smallpox, cholera, or plague are almost unknown.

REHABILITATION

The Government of India have been keenly interested in the development of the Andamans. A party of experts visited the islands in 1949 to survey the situation and to explore ways and means by which they could be exploited easily and quickly. Up till then, only five per cent of the total area had been developed. As the result of the report furnished, the question of increasing the population engaged the attention of the government, which had a proposal to rehabilitate anything up to one and a half lakh people on the islands, by planning to make available about 300 square miles of forest land for the purpose, by means of gradual deforestation.

REFUGEES

As originally planned, the proposal to settle ex-servicemen and their families did not materialise as the scheme did not find favour with the people concerned. Since 1949, several prospective businessmen have visited the islands, and in 1951 prominent representatives from the public went there to see things for themselves. There was a ray of hope in their impressions, which appealed to refugees crossing over to India from East Bengal. Consequently, over 1500 families migrated to the islands, where the government gave them liberal concessions and amenities, in the form of allowances, milch and ploughing cattle, to start life afresh in their new homes

Recently, on the basis of a detailed survey of the situation, the Inspector—General of Forests, Government of India, has prepared a a scheme for future rehabilitation of refugees. The scheme in short recommends deforestation of 20.000 acres in five years at the rate of 4000 acres per annum. By allotting five acres of paddy land per family, it is anticipated that 4000 families could be settled in the next five years. The scheme further provides deforestation of another 20,000 acres to meet the domestic needs of the families involved. At the end of five years, the profit from the sale of timber is estimated to be over Rs. 50 lacs which would aid in providing further amenities to the settlers.

DRY DOCK

The above scheme also envisages the construction of a dry dock for the repair and maintenance of marine craft, which in the absence of sufficient road mileage are "the life-line of forest management in the Andamans". This dock will be designed to cater for increased shipping facilities.

Plausible as all the above schemes may sound, the biggest drawback existing is the absence of housing and accommodation, for which a tentative plan is called for, as unless this problem is solved rehabilitation is likely to be limited in scope, and therefore requires urgent attention of those concerned with the expansion of resettlement on the islands.

However, within the next decade or two, the Andamans will see vast changes. More people both in industry and commerce should, by taking genuine interest in this land of prospects, assist in developing it as quickly as possible. It will be all to their profit. There is indeed a bright future in store for the Andamans, which in due time will become a centre of attraction not only for tourists but also to intending settlers.

NATURE'S NEEDLES TO BRING RAIN

Dry ice or silver iodide crystals are the rain-making chemicals we have heard most about.

But Vincent Schaefer, originator of techniques of scientific weather control, keeps finding other means by which we can imitate nature. One is salt crystals, perhaps the cause of frequent coastal rains, and he thinks that perhaps, by putting extra salt in clouds near the coast, we may "overseed" and so save the rain to fall inland.

Schaefer told the Friends of the Land that certain pine needles collect moisture from passing clouds, and that planting the right kinds of pines in certain areas may increase this kind of "rain." When the clouds are very cold, ice from pine needles may do the seeding, thus starting a snowstorm down wind.